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330 BUSH STREET, ROOM 117
CHAS. H. FISH
A.W. HAVENS

San Francisco, California

January 3, 1910

Charles H. Fish

Dear Allie ~

Your precious letter of Nov. 22nd is before me. I wish I had the material in news and the competent supply of brains to send an answer that would interest you. Letter writing in late years has not been a favorite pastime with me. My head, my nerve, my want of practice and I might add my unwillingness, all conspired and I find myself more ready and willing to saw wood and split kindlers [kindling] than to write a letter. It gives me joy to read your letter and know you are so busy and faithful in the vineyard of our Lord. Such labor and such a harvest must give more fruit, joy and rejoicing to the laborer and the converts (the fruit) than any other occupation in which people could engage. I am surprised at their eagerness to give as well as to learn when I read of the offer of \$200 in gold. How many in this community would give so freely when they are pinched to get a living. I should be glad to get a picture of the building [referring to a book store and reading room which his gift helped to build] as it now appears. I am glad to hear of the children's [Jamie & Charles] growth and welfare and hope I may be spared to see them again in this world but I can wait for the next.

Remember me in love to "Sam" as you call him. I don't know how I got the impression but I thought you had written in some of your letters that Sam was going to Edinburgh and you would come and visit us and go home with him returning this way. Nothing would give me more pleasure than a visit from you, but if Sam goes around the earth the other way it means a long voyage without him and I dare not ask you to undertake such a jaunt to please me. It will not be very long before the meeting that we trust will have no parting will be granted by our loving Father above and we shall never separate. You see the traces of emotion on this sheet - these were caused by an awkward move of the inkstand [There are some ink blots on the paper]. I will do better next time.

January 4th: All well as usual at home. We are having a taste of Korean weather -- unusually cold. I will send you some of our papers which will give you some idea of the shivers we are in since Jack Frost paid us a New Year visit. I suppose you people in Korea would call it mild weather. Goodbye, my beloved daughter. Love to all the family & kisses for the babies.

Lovingly yours,

Fatherdy

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Seoul, Korea

January 6, 1910

Horace G. Underwood

Dr. A.J. Brown
Board of Foreign Missions,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Brown:-

I have been asked to write you the Mission quarterly letter, this time for Seoul Station, and I cannot tell you how glad I am to be able to write again and tell you of the wonderful things that are going on in this land.

I think you yourself would have been surprised had you been able to stay with us until the meeting of the Council. Of course you have heard the result of that Council, and doubtless know ere this of the forward movement that was planned at that time, - a movement that looks forward to one million during the coming year in Korea. This is what the Missions as a Mission were lead to ask God for, and it was carefully worked out, and it was found that a million this year would mean that each member of the church, counting the enrolled catechumenate as members, would have to go out and win one soul a month during the twelve months, and then we would have a little over a million; or if we reckon the adherents, it would mean that each one must win five during the year. We have at the present time 200,000 adherents, and to make up the million you can see how easy it would be if each will do his work. We are now setting to work and trying to get each one to start doing his work.

It is not for me to write to you about what is going on in other places so much as what is going on in Seoul, but I cannot for the moment write the letter concerning Seoul without giving you a little taste of what is going on in other places.

In the Methodist Conference they had a most enthusiastic conference, and in a short time the 159 men who were there pledged some three thousand days during the next three months when they would go out and work. At Chai Ryung to which Class I was asked to go, when the matter was presented to them they pledged during the next three months over five thousand days. In addition to this we have also secured from the British and Foreign Bible Society a special copy of Mark that, being printed in large quantities, they can sell at a low rate, and these have to be sold to Christians who will take them and with a word of prayer and advice, give them to their heathen friends urging them to read the same. At the same conference over five thousand of these were sold to the Christians that were there. The British and Foreign Bible Society first ordered a hundred thousand and then cabled to make it two hundred thousand, and finding their orders were nearly three hundred thousand, have made it four hundred thousand. This is the, practically you might say, the beginning. We expect considerably over a million of these Gospels will be distributed during the year, and a determined effort will be made to see to it that every household in Korea during the coming year hears the story of Christ in an intelligent manner. The whole country will be districted, and in some way or other every house will be reached and an effort will be made to put a copy of one or other of the Gospels, or of the New Testament, in every house in the land; and we know from past experience that there is a power in the Word here; and that if this is done, the results will be far beyond our brightest expectations.

We are praying for a million; and as we see the enthusiasm with which the Koreans are taking the matter up, we believe that there will be more than a million during the coming year.

The decision to ask for a million came after careful united prayer and waiting upon God, and it was decided after consideration by the Council the day before Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander arrived. As soon as they heard of this special request for a million they were very much moved by it, and Mr. Harkness of their party seemed to be moved of God to write a special hymn and a special music for it, and this is now being sung throughout the land.

Seoul Station work is coming along very nicely indeed; we find that all the churches are receiving steady increases; up in our own church at Sai Moon An we had 104 applying for admission just the other day, of whom some 58 were received. The South Gate Church which is regularly organized had thirty-five apply, out of which number 20 were baptized and some fifteen received into the catechumenate, 17 were transferred from some other churches to this point. The same progress is going along in the other churches, and there is quite a little enthusiasm manifested concerning the million. Of course our winter Class has not yet come on at which time we hope to reach highwater mark.

You will be interested to know the decision that has been arrived at by the native Christians concerning the Week of Prayer. It has been decided to make it a week of prayer, and they want their faith to have work, so they are to spend, as far as one is able, the entire day in going around among their neighbors preaching and talking and telling them about Christ. All those who are able are spending the entire day, and they then meet every night and tell as shortly as possible, what has been done and pray over the work that has been done during the day. We are expecting great results from this week of prayer. The people are preparing for it, and they are preparing for it by organizing little groups of prayer, and in this way we are looking forward to a great outpouring during the coming year.

It is interesting to us and encouraging to find out how from all over the country the same thing is going on. The work around Seoul Station, in connection with Seoul Station, is looking up very nicely indeed, and I wish you could have heard the enthusiastic reports that are coming in from Mr. Clark and Mr. Pieters and others, of the work in the out-stations.

You will be interested to know that the Sai Moon An Church have taken hold vigorously the new church building, and the building is rising up very nicely indeed. We hope to be in it before Easter. Of course it was quite an undertaking because the people of my church are all of them poor, and we have no wealthy ones in them, but we determined to raise the money by monthly subscriptions running over a period of three years and we secured on the first Sunday a little over three thousand yen. Others have been sending in word that they want to do something. It has risen to considerably over four thousand now, and we are putting up a building that will hold about twelve hundred people. It certainly looks as though we will have the building more than full from almost the beginning of our work. We are still compelled to hold our services four services every Sunday morning so as to accommodate the congregation that desire to come.

The half-yearly reports are not due until the fifteenth day of January so that I cannot give

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you just exactly a report as to the work that has been done, but we can simply state Koreans here are carefully preparing for their share of the million souls, and that we expect to see the results.

I wish you could have traveled with me down through the little section of the six counties that I went to the other day when I was receiving over some of the churches that have been turned over to us through the division of territory by the Methodists. They were enthusiastic about the work and while of course they felt some chagrin at changing pastors, at the same time they were right ready to acknowledge that they believed that it was the Lord's work and were ready to agree that it would be far the better and to come over. We took over a number of churches. In certain sections the churches are not all that we could wish, but we believe that this very division will enable us to do better work. Of course as I said when you were out here, this division in territory just does not really in any way reduce our responsibility, it rather enlarges it, that is to say, before we had certain counties in which we were jointly working with the Methodists; and now instead of leaving them that way, they get out of certain counties, we get out of others, and the proportion of the population for which we are responsible is just as large as it ever was, and the difference really comes from the fact that at the present time the sections to which we have to give the Gospel must get from the Presbyterians, or they won't get it at all; and in this sense our responsibility is far greater than it was before. I [believe] our native Christians are beginning to realize this, and it is going to be a good thing in connection with our work that this division of territory has been brought about. The main thing that we want to ask at the present time is the prayers of the people at home that we may be enabled to undertake in this way, and that God will raise up laborers in this field that seems so ripe at the present time for a full ingathering.

I do not know whether I have given you sufficient facts for the month. I think I have given you an outline of the work that you can utilize in some way, and I trust that it will be of some use.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown and to the other members of the Board,

Yours sincerely,

H.G. Underwood

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #2)

Pyeng Yang, Korea

January 7, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.
156 5th Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

It falls to me to write you the monthly station letter. We shall all be glad to hear of your safe arrival home and to know that you are once more at your desk with all the added information of mission affairs which you gained in what was to us your most enjoyable and profitable trip.

I trust you and Mrs. Brown were not used up after the strenuous work you were necessarily led through and that after reaching home you did not find such a volume of work waiting you that the benefit of the sea voyage has been nullified.

The station narratives for the month show but little out of the ordinary, several of the station being so very busy with country work and classes that as yet no reports have been written. This is evident, however, that the whole church in this region is awakening from the somewhat lethargic spirit of the last year and is entering upon another enthusiastic evangelistic campaign. The reports of thousands of days of preaching subscribed, of sheet tracts and gospels by the thousands and tens of thousands being purchased for a winter campaign of preaching, show that we shall soon see the whole church once more on fire with evangelistic zeal.

The Bible Training classes for men and especially for women during November & December are again full of enthusiasm and are well attended. Miss Best's Bible Institute class in which some 70 women have been trained and prepared for these country classes has sent forth a better equipped set of teachers this year - teachers who re-teach the lessons prepared in the Institute. Miss Best and Miss Butts have also been holding a series of classes at the more important churches in the country with reports of good attendance.

The division of territory with the Methodists is being carried out, and in our territory involves the mutual exchange of some 15 or 20 groups. So far but little opposition on the part of the Koreans has been manifested, although expressions of great sorrow over the transfers have been made.

In the school work, the one item of special interest is the completion of the Boys Grammar School building in the city - the result of great effort and great sacrifice on the part of the Christians, especially of the officers of the churches who have given most liberally. We are now well equipped with buildings, and this two-story building, centrally located and well built, is a marked advance along this line.

The health of the station has been good but most of the men show the result of over-strain in the carrying of the burdens upon us. The ordination of a few more Korean ministers is most greatly needed and we trust that with the graduation of two more classes from the Seminary and two classes from the College, giving us more men who can carry full loads, we shall be

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somewhat relieved.

Dr. Baird and Mr. Bernheisel have been in the College & Academy, pastors Pang & Song making visits to Mr. Bernheisel's country district to relieve him. Mr. Swallen, Mr. Lee & myself have spent most of the time on our circuits (I am carrying Mr. Blair's country work also while he is on furlough) and now Mr. Lee is in Kang Kai to help out that new station for a month.

News of the money for Seminary dormitories and for Women's Academy has delighted us all and we are at once laying in material for building.

Application for official deeds to the last piece of Board property here has been made and in another month we should receive the deed to that piece, when we shall have final official deed for all Board property in Pyengyang. It has been a long process but the end now seems to be in sight.

At our station meeting request was made that the Board insert in the estimates for next year the amounts needed to cover expense of our furlough of six months in connection with the Edinburgh Conference - no mention was made of it at time of our Annual Meeting.

In this connection, please make note of the fact that Mrs. Moffett's return to Korea October 1st made it unnecessary for me to avail myself of the permission given by the Board for me to be absent from the field for four months from September 20, 1909. We now plan to take the six months furlough as provided for by the Board in connection with my appointment to Edinburgh.

With kindest regards and greetings from Mrs. Moffett and myself to you and Mrs. Brown.

Very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

My dear Dr. Brown:

Another Christmas with its message of peace and good will has come and gone in Taiku, and because we had so lately been called on to 'give up' [with the death of Mrs. Adams and Mr. Sawtell], we had a new vision of what it must have meant to God to give Christmas to the world. As His priceless gift was heralded with songs of joy, so we tried to give back cheerfully, knowing that He giveth and taketh in love.

The day before Christmas we all gathered at Dr. Johnson's at dusk and had a community supper which was a real Christmas feast even if the time-honored turkey wasn't there. Afterwards the children gave some scenes from "The Birds Christmas Carol", and then "Birds and Ruggles" and guests all went in the glass room where a truly Christmas tree stood and where Santa soon came. He surely visited Korea before he did America, for his bag was simply bulging and children and grown-ups were soon wondering how to get here with their bundles. But they did, somehow. Next day at 10 o'clock all except those on whom the responsibility of a Christmas dinner rested, went to church. The decorating committee had done their work well. Long strings of gay lanterns made by the school boys and girls stretched from opposite corners, and branches of evergreen and wild rose berries were arranged on the walls and on top of the partition dividing the men's and women's rooms [Men and women sat on opposite sides of the sanctuary, usually divided by a curtain or screen]. Colored paper flowers traced in Chinese and Korean the words "Jesus Birthday" on the wall, and a Sunday School roll picture of the Nativity filled a central place. There was singing by the different schools, Bible verse recitations and three Christmas talks. The larger part of the program was saved till evening. It had been decided to give a card of admittance to each one of the congregation, but long before the hour for gathering arrived and before ushers or door keepers were on duty, the place was filled with loafers and sight-seers. It ended in the room being so closely packed that probably one-half were standing, unable to move. The program had been carefully arranged and all did their parts well, but a very small proportion of the congregation could hear. At intervals Mr. Erdman tried to restore order by blowing a blast on his cornet, but the effect was only momentary and the sea of sound would again arise.

One interesting number was when a group of school boys sang "Joy to the World". In the midst of the song a gentleman sightseer comes along and questions them as to its meaning and the boys reply in Bible verses. The stars were shining brightly as we went home and we thank God that the Star of Bethlehem had risen in Korea and that many were following its light.

Hardly had the Christmas home letters been read and the home gifts opened when most of the men started for the country and now we will see them only in impossible weather or when classes are in session. The mens class in Taiku begins February 15th and the women's March 2nd. Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Crothers made their first trip to Andong and came back well pleased with what they hope will be the scene of their future work. Mr. Bruen is now there looking for a suitable house site with Mr. Welbon.

We were glad to hear of yours and Mrs. Brown's safe arrival in New York. Next time you come to Korea we hope you may be able to give more time to Taiku.

I fear I have not told much of Board interest, but may this letter at least convey to you and Mrs. Brown and your co-workers Taiku's warmest wishes for a Happy New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Martha Scott Bruen

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
Secretary, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Dear Dr. Brown,

In writing the Board letter for this month, I would like to tell you something of how the special campaign for a *Million Souls* in Korea is starting out. The fall itinerating simply paved the way for an aggressive campaign but actual results of new believers, there has not been time as yet to see. The Koreans everywhere manifest much interest and are rallying as out of sleep. The Church had grown cold, but it is now getting on fire. The *Pocket Testament League* was received in all the churches with enthusiasm and there never has been anything like the desire to preach to the unbelieving as is generally manifested now. Men and women are sacrificing a great deal to do this work. They are giving weeks and months of their own time and money to take the gospel to their heathen neighbors. In one circuit class where 250 men were present, 170 of these men pledged 2,700 days of preaching. And the paid helpers who had not time of their own to give pledged each one a half month's salary with which he would send out a substitute.

A special edition of Mark's Gospel has been prepared at a low cost so that every Christian may provide himself with at least a few volumes to give to those who will promise to read it; and they are urged not to give it to any who will not promise to read it. An ox load of this special Edition of Mark's Gospel, 4000 volumes, was sold at this class in less than a half hour, and there were not enough to go round.

The Bible Institute and the Men's Winter Training Class, held at the same time during January, was a time of great spiritual uplift. The numbers were not larger than usual, but it was one of the best classes we ever had. The Institute held for one month, and the Training Class for two weeks. During the Training class, evening meetings were held for men only in Central Church, the men from the city churches joined with the men of the class. The congregation numbered from 1500 to 1800 each night. The one theme for all these evening meetings was "The King's Business". Some different phase of this subject was treated each evening by two speakers. The hymn "The King's Business" was translated, and this the Koreans sang with great delight. A male quartet was formed by Messrs. Rhodes, Mowry, Holdcroft and Winn. These young missionaries helped very materially with their singing. The interest manifested in these meetings was very great. The spirit was present in power, and the men went to their homes determined that the Gospel should be preached in every home this year.

We also had the joy of having Mr. George T.B. Davis, who was with the Chapman-Alexander Mission in Australia, with us for the last two evenings. After an address of his, 578 men volunteered to give this year to preaching and personal work, 22,150 days, or an amount equal to one man's work for 61 years, 6 months, and 10 days. At one of the day meetings of the men's Winter Training Class in Pyeng Yang, orders were taken for Mark's Gospel to the amount of 26,670 volumes, and that after many thousands had already been purchased. Many thousands of tracts and leaflets containing Scripture passages were printed and have gone out to be used in this work. The special interest that the men have had in both the Training Class and Institute was also shown by the fact that nearly every one remained at the class until the close.

Miss Butts reports having held five Bible Classes in the country for women since last October. The total attendance was 300, and in all these classes the women showed an earnest

desire to learn. Much time was given in the afternoons to go out preaching, making house to house visitations. Mrs. Swallen held two country classes for women. At one, the attendance was 164, and at the other, 186.

Bible classes of one week each for women only, were arranged to be held in every church in Mr. Swallen's circuit. Some 38 such classes were held during December and January with an aggregate attendance of 1,110. The instruction in these classes was all given by the Korean women who had been to the special class in Pyeng Yang and gave of their time and energy free of charge. Local men's classes have been arranged for one week during the Korean New Year [lunar New Year], beginning February 10th. Every church will have a week's study taught by men who are prepared to teach the Bible. There are usually two or three instructors. The afternoon will be given to house to house visitation and the evenings to evangelistic meetings. Many thousands of tracts and Mark's Gospels have gone out to all the churches to be used at this time.

Yours very humbly,

W.L. Swallen

P.S. Just as I was about to mail this, word has come from our Korean pastor, Choi Quan-hul, in Vladivostock which gives us much concern. We have not yet been able to secure for him the necessary Government permit to preach. And soon after his arrival, a number of Koreans left the Greek Church for conscience sake, which no doubt is not pleasing to the Greek Church priests. But greater danger seems to be with the character of some Korean so-called Christians who have more zeal for other than the genuine Gospel. These, while they call themselves Christian, are very bad men and presume to dictate what he shall preach. But Pastor Choi is a genuine good man and entirely free from political incentives. He is one who will not swerve from the true Gospel. So we hear of his life being threatened, of plots, etc. The colporteur who went with him has not been heard from for a long time and the last letter stated that the man who was trying to care for Pastor Choi and trying to protect him was killed. We are not able to know just in how great danger Pastor Choi may be working. We are only praying that God may care for him and that no ill may befall him, and that very soon the way may be clear for him to do his work freely and without danger.

W.L.S.

Seoul, Korea

February 14, 1910

H.G. Underwood

Rev. Dr. A.W. Halsey
Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Halsey:-

The day before yesterday I gave to two Korean young men, Messrs. S.C. Pak and B.H. Yun, a letter of introduction to you. They will probably arrive in New York in about a month and a half from now.

They, being total strangers in a strange land, and not being able to speak the language to any extent, will find it rather difficult when they come to New York; and I thought that you would be glad to do what you could to help them in any little way. They are very nice young men, members of my Sai Moon An church, and good earnest Christian young men; and I would like especially to see that they are put in touch with Christian people so that they will not lose their hold on Christianity while they are in the States. In this connection, remembering your Spring Street work, I thought you would be able to put them in touch with some Christian friends who might take an interest in them and see that they come under Christian influence and a good environment. While they were here they took a great interest in the church work; and although they are men of some little means while here, of course the little means they have will not carry them any ways in America.

Trusting that this is not asking too much of you and thanking you in advance for any kindness you can show them,

Yours sincerely,

H.G. Underwood

Pyeng Yang, Korea

February 17, 1910

Graham Lee

Dear Dr. Brown:-

Avison & Hirst and then Wells and Folwell have banged me all over my anatomy and listened to all the sounds that the machine gives out while it works - and their unanimous opinion is that I should pull out of here as soon as possible. This is the year for my furlough, but I didn't ask for it, for I wanted to hold over for another year. But it seems that too many of the reserves have been drawn upon and the account is about checked out. We are getting to be a lot of cripples here in Pyeng Yang, but it is all right. You can't have your cake and eat it.

I've had seventeen glorious years of work in this land and have been perfectly willing to pay what they cost. When I shall leave here I don't know - but sometime about April 1st, I suppose.

Sincerely yours,

Graham Lee

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #20)

Dear Father and Mother,

We are in the midst of most wonderful times here. The Korean New Year season is the special time for evangelistic work among the people of the city and the last two weeks have seen a harvest in the church more wonderful than ever before. Ever since last September the Christians of the city churches have been working steadily and quietly, doing personal work everywhere and now at the time devoted to the evangelistic mass meetings we see results larger than before. The Bible classes opened for city men and women have an attendance of 256 men and 450 women who spend each forenoon in study and the afternoons as before, in house to house visiting and street preaching, gathering in large congregations for the evening meetings. The leaders of these meetings have been carefully chosen, have given the Gospel message as simply as to little children and much prayer surrounds every plan and detail of this special work. Every night large numbers of new believers have come forward in each one of our five churches - up to the present the officers have the names of over 700 new believers in Central Church alone and there are more than 1200 in the city.

Tomorrow the Bible study classes and general house to house visiting will be closed and all effort will be centered upon nightly meetings for the instruction of these new believers. Our daily prayer meeting among the missionaries is a source of great blessing. In spite of crowded days, we find we cannot get along without it. From many points in the country splendid reports are coming of large gatherings for Bible study and of many new believers. The Spirit of God is working mightily among this people. Satan is here too and is hard at work but prayer foils his efforts.

Sam was taken down sick in the midst of special services and has been in bed for a week. He was so tired that his old enemy malaria took a strong hold, so though not seriously sick he has the trial of having to give up just now when it is very hard to do so. The work this year seems so important and there will be so many away from the station that Sam offered to give up the trip to Edinburgh but that would leave Korea without a representative from our Mission at the Conference and the station will not listen to his plan so I suppose we shall carry out the original one. Sam will probably leave here about May 12th for Edinburgh and I can start any time during the first two weeks of May if at that time it still seems best for me to go. If you have not already written about this, please write at once and tell me just what you think about it. If you want us there and if I can be of any help I will gladly go, but of course it means much expense both for you and for us and I want to know your mind about it. How I wish I could step across and be with you.

Plans for the trip itself are still vague as I do not yet know of any traveling companion, nor yet whether I can take a Korean. I hardly see how I can take the journey alone with two such active boys but all will work out if it is the right thing to do.

Mother, did you receive my letter about Jamie's kindergarten book of songs? I wonder if you sent it and it did not reach here. If it is there still never mind about it now.

May I ask you to send for me 27 cents in stamps to the Coward Shoe Company? That is needed to balance the order for children's shoes which I have just received and it is difficult to send so small an amount when stamps are not available. Please enclose the stamps in this letter to them and forward.

Pardon a very hasty close. With love from us all to both our dear ones.

Your loving daughter,

Alice F. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee I was requested to write the Board on the subject of re-enforcements. Since that meeting, I was for some time laid up with malaria and grip and afterwards was so busy with work pertaining to the Theological Seminary that I have necessarily delayed writing.

There are two or three things which I wish to point out as bearing upon our very urgent plea for re-enforcements enough to just complete the number of men and women which three years ago we said was the number needed to fully equip our mission.

First I want to speak of the need of more single women. We have had the announcement of the engagement of Miss Essick to Mr. George Winn, of Miss Annie Heron to Mr. Gale of Peking, of Miss Taylor to Mr. Billings of the Methodist Mission in Pyeng Yang, thus creating three vacancies where the work of women is so greatly needed. Taiku ought to be provided with 4 single women but has never yet had even two for more than a year - not time enough for one to learn the language. Seoul loses two and needs those two badly for both school and evangelistic work. Aside from these vacancies, we need another single woman for Milyang, one for Chong Ju, two for An Dong, one more each for Taiku and Syen Chun in addition to whatever nurses may be sent. With such opportunities as we now have, it certainly seems a pity not to supply us with these women now when their work means such large additions to the Church and to the efficient working force of the Church.

Second - The death of Mr. Sawtell leaves a vacancy urgently needing to be filled at once. To put two men in Milyang, as approved by the Board, we must have another man and give the man we shall soon have, a church and a center of work at Milyang equal to what we now have in Syen Chun or Chai Ryung with thousands of Christians tributary thereto. Both An Dong and Kang Kyei should have a third clerical man - An Dong especially so, with its thickly settled population and most promising opportunities. Chai Ryung calls loudly for the extra man approved for the station by the Mission, having a special call for him in view of the development of their Bible Institute work which is imperative for the training of the lay workers for their many churches. Pyeng Yang and Seoul, in view of the educational work of the stations, call loudly for one more man each, and I do not see how it will be possible for Taiku to care for its work with such a vast population without receiving at least one new man. This makes 7 men in addition to the one to fill Sawtell's place.

Give us these and I believe we can move forward to the completion of our task -- and is it not worth while to give Korea even somewhat more than her proportion (compared with other fields), in view of the fact that we have peculiar opportunities and that here an object lesson for the world may be presented in making provision for the evangelization of one entire people.

Third - We ask for another physician - one to take Dr. Sharrocks' place in Syen Chun, Dr. Sharrocks to give his time to the Academy and Industrial Farm (Hugh O'Neill, Jr. Academy). I understand that Dr. Avison hopes to have a third physician in Severance Hospital and that a move is on foot to secure Dr. Mills, Mrs. Mills' health not being such as will make it advisable for them to return to Kang Kyei. In this case, of course, we must have a physician for Kang Kyei. The need summed up is as follows:

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Single women:	3 for vacancies,	6 others
Clerical men:	1 for vacancies,	7 others
Physicians:	1 for vacancies,	1 other

A good proportion of these, we understand, can be sent under the *Lyman Stewart Fund*, and for these, houses will be immediately available from that fund. We urgently plead for the sending of these just as soon as possible. There are literally thousands, I believe tens of thousands of Koreans so influenced by the Gospel preaching that they are on the point of accepting Christ as Savior, and the attendance upon our churches is increasing at a wonderful rate, while new churches are springing up all around us. A group which last fall numbered 25 now has 150. Another of 20, now has over 100. Another of 80 now has 250 and so on. We are so near the number needed to care for the work and to enable those of us whose strength is beginning to lag a little, to conserve what strength we have, and thus continue to use our experience to advantage, that it does seem an economy of mission force to give us this comparatively small number of workers in addition.

Our Bible classes overflow. 700 in the Women's Class here this year. We have 137 theological students now under instruction. College and Academy full - and everybody works to his and her full capacity.

Trusting and praying that you may be able to respond promptly to our appeal and thus, in a sense, meet our Board's responsibility for Korea.

Sincerely yours, for the Mission

Samuel A. Moffett

P.S. The new and more accurate census returns from these provinces indicate a population of 18,000,000 for Korea.

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #42)

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 13, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

The Executive Committee met here last week and adopted the enclosed in reply to the Board letter on the subject of the needs of the Mission. I was instructed to send you a copy as soon as a type-written copy could be prepared. This does not contain the requests for Kang Kae station, as they had not been heard from. Their requests will follow later.

One item for Kang Kae, however, is entered - that for Bible Institute, which was approved by the Mission at last Annual Meeting but by an error is put down as \$25.00 instead of \$2500.00 on page 94 of Mission Minutes. Here also "Mr." Gamble should read "Mrs." Gamble. By mistake this also failed to get into the Property docket on Page 101 Mission Minutes. Also by error, it is down as ¥2000.00 in enclosed list instead of ¥5000.00. I have made note of this on the list but did not change the figures.

I would also note that under XXII, Pyeng Yang *Anna P. Davis Industrial Department*, the amount of ¥10,000.00 has already been promised by Mr. S.S. Davis of Rock Island, Illinois, and that XXI, *Seoul Church site North* balance has been appropriated as per last letter from the Board.

I enclose also a copy of the requests by stations as made out by the stations and revised by the Executive Committee. These two lists will enable you to see the requests of the stations by stations and also to know the order of preference as adopted by the Executive Committee.

Comment upon these requests is not called for. I have but to say that we shall be deeply grateful if the Board is able to thus equip the Mission.

Yours very sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #46)

Seoul, Korea

April 20, 1910

John F. Genso

My dear Dr. Brown:-

We were all so very happy to receive your letters telling us of your safe arrival home. Of course we could never tell all the things and the great blessing your visit meant to us but let us remind you that even now it is not too soon to plan another such trip.

I suppose you have heard of all the changes that have or are about to take place in our station. Miss Heron (1907) goes to China - Miss Taylor (1908) to Pyeng Yang [both to be married], so I thought it was my duty to come to the rescue, and Miss Rittgers (1908) and myself are planning to be married on June 30, 1910.

After my experience of last summer I thought that it would be hard to trust anyone but when I think of the life of the one who has promised to be my wife, I become smaller and smaller and smaller.

Miss Rittgers has charge of our girls school and has brought the school up to a standard that it has never before known, and not only this, but she has won the hearts of all the girls in the school. Next year she will still continue as head of the school.

The portion of my work which I enjoy more than anything else is a Thursday night meeting. We gather in one of the Korean homes and get very close to God. We have just started but the meeting has grown from a hand full to over fifty people - a fine nucleus for a coming church.

We will be thinking about you during the June conferences.

Kindest regards to Mrs. Brown,

Sincerely,

John F. Genso

Pyeng Yang, Korea

April 20, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 Fifth Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

A few days ago I sent you the financial requests of the Korea Mission for all but the Kang Kai station which had not been heard from when the Executive Committee met.

Enclosed please find a sheet containing the "Requests for Kang Kai Station" as approved by the Executive Committee through Mr. Swallen and myself as a sub-committee with power. Please attach this to the report of the Committee.

Note, please, that the Bible Institute request is in accord with Mission action - (Page 74 of Minutes) which was erroneously printed in the Minutes as \$25.00 instead of \$2500.00 (¥5000.00).

Mrs. Gamble [of Proctor & Gamble], of Heyward, California, has undertaken to raise this - waiting only for Board permission to do so. We trust this permission will be given at once now that the Mission request is clearly before you.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

To the Promoters of the Union University in Seoul:-

We heard with interest the representations of your committee, and understanding that you desire the expression of our opinion as well as our suggestions, we write you with this end in view.

Believing that the project for a large university in Seoul as outlined in your proposed constitution, and by your representatives, Drs. Underwood and Avison, on their recent visit to Pyeng Yang, is of great importance to us and to the whole missionary body in Korea, we wish to present for your consideration the following statement:-

We believe with you that the time has come for a forward movement along educational lines. If we are to hold the ground already taken, and make proper provision for the future; if the native church is ever to reach the missionary ideal of self-propagation, self-support and self-government, we must provide for the education of our Christian youth on a more liberal scale than has hitherto been possible or necessary. We wish success to the attempt to secure sufficient funds for our mission educational institutions, both as to buildings and equipment. At the same time we believe that the institutions to which we give mission energy and support should be Christian beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that they should be so conducted and controlled as to insure that they will remain Christian. Whatever other institutions may be established in Korea, the church should always have its own schools, entirely under mission or church control, where its workers may be trained for distinctively Christian service, and into these institutions the energies and efforts of the missionaries should go.

As we view the matter, the following essentials must be maintained in order to secure the above results in an institution to which, as missionaries, we can give our full sanction and support.

I. Whatever the source of financial supply may be, all the administrative affairs of the institution should be vested entirely in those directly nominated and appointed by the mission boards and committees concerned, or by their representatives on the field, that is the missions. And whatever shall be decided upon as the provisions of the constitution concerning the formation and duties of the board of trustees and advisory body, the above should apply to the method of their nomination and appointment. This would secure the perpetuation of the institution as a Christian enterprise and one which would serve the purpose of the missions.

II. Daily chapel attendance and the daily study of the Bible in the classroom as a part of the regular course for every student should be definitely stipulated in the constitution so as to be beyond the possibility of misunderstanding or neglect.

III. Special steps should be taken to ensure that the faculty be thoroughly evangelical men. The initiative in appointment and recall should rest with the boards and missions. The faculty should be in sympathy with the policies employed in the missions in essential matters and their appointment should be such that this condition might be realized in fact as well as in

theory. They should be expected to learn the Korean language.

IV. Before launching any large university we believe that the Mission in session should be consulted and should have a part in the formation of constitution and policies.

V. While we are not ready to say that no non-Christian pupils should be admitted to the school, yet we do earnestly affirm that in our opinion the attendance on the institution should never be allowed to be anything but overwhelmingly Christian, and that this should be laid down in the constitution. This position is not taken from an unwillingness to teach the heathen. It was for this purpose that we came to this land, but we believe that they should be instructed first in the Gospel, and after they have accepted Christ and submitted their wills to the discipline of his laws that they should be offered the advantages of a Christian education.

A departure from this principle for the sake of numbers, or in the hope of the students becoming Christians ultimately, would, in our judgement, tend in the course of natural development, to change the character of our educational institutions to but nominally Christian or even non-Christian schools, thus leaving us without distinctively Christian institutions, and proving ruinous to the best interests of the mission work. We believe that the missions cooperating with such an institution might soon find that they had no school to which they could send their Christian boys with the reasonable hope that they would be strengthened and confirmed in the faith, and made to constitute a source of supply of candidates for the ministry or other positions of usefulness in the native church.

VI. If the acceptance of monies by our educational institutions would necessitate the departure from the above essential principles as to control and policies, we do not favor its acceptance. We prefer waiting on God for funds which are not hampered by such conditions. We do this fully aware of our need of additional means with which to enlarge our institutions.

VII. Without entering into the desirability or otherwise of having on the mission field educational institutions not controlled strictly by the church, we believe that as missionaries our concern is with institutions controlled by the mission and the boards, and that our mission force, constantly inadequate to the needs of the work, should be employed in maintaining and enlarging the mission institutions.

In short, our full and hearty support could be given to an institution under board and mission control with daily chapel attendance and daily Bible study in the classroom, a student body that was overwhelmingly Christian in name and sentiment, and a faculty whose manner of appointment would secure their being in sympathy and full cooperation with the missions.

Seoul, Korea

May 2, 1910

H.G. Underwood & O.R. Avison

Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown
Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Brown:-

The writers are a committee appointed by Seoul Station to lay before the Board and especially before the Korea Committee the great needs that we have at the present time in connection with women's work in Seoul.

The need for doing this immediately, without waiting till next Annual Meeting arises from several facts just recently made known. Our Seoul force of single ladies consists at present of Miss Wambold and Miss Taylor in Evangelistic work and Misses Rittgers and Heron in Girls School work, and this has been found inadequate in view of the rapidly increasing work of the Station, so that we must have asked at next Annual Meeting for two more ladies for Evangelistic work so as to provide wider Bible teaching for the women who must go out as Bible women. But at this juncture we face the fact that Miss Taylor expects to marry Mr. Billings of the M.E. [Methodist] Mission in June of this year, when she will leave both the Station and Mission. We will have only one lady left for all our Evangelistic work, and the further fact that Miss Heron expects to marry and go to China within a few months and Miss Rittgers, the present head of the Girls School [Chungsin], has recently become engaged to Mr. Genso and their marriage only waits the readjustment of Girls School affairs - so that we are facing the loss of three out of four of our single ladies - with no one in view to take their places.

Miss Rittgers, realizing the critical position in which the school would be left, has decided to defer her marriage for a year, hoping that her successor may come out immediately and be ready to take up the work next year. We are therefore unable to wait till Annual Meeting to bring the matter to your attention and pray you to supply these vacancies at once.

The Executive Committee felt that it was not competent to take official action in the interim, so it must be done through the Station.

As we said before, we would have waited till the regular meeting to bring up the matter of additions to our force but this is especially a call for someone to take places already approved by the Mission, and you will realize the call is urgent.

Speaking first of the Evangelistic department, you will be much pleased to learn that while Seoul Station has been compelled from time to time, in the readjustment of territory, to give up its developed work to the care of others, because the greatest success had at first been at a distance from the city, the missionaries have taken cheerfully the spoiling of their territory and have gone to work with a vim in the more immediate neighborhood of the city, with the result that this year's ingathering will far surpass anything we have before been able to report. You might expect it with a cry of "A Million Souls this Year"; but in Dr. Underwood's little section where he had only about 20 churches last year, we think he will have about 60 during the present

year. This is the rate of increase. What are we to do with them? How are we to train them? And how are we to train the workers? Dr. Gale's church with its 1200 attendants needs the full time of one woman worker. Mr. Clark's two city churches need all the time of another woman. Dr. Underwood's new church [building] with a capacity of 1000 to 1200 and people ready to fill it, needs a third, while the Hospital Church which is growing rapidly, so that it now has an attendance of nearly 300 with additions every Sabbath, and three branch churches growing out of it, needs the attention of a fourth, while all the country round about, including Mr. Pieters' territory, is calling for guidance.

What then are we to do with only one single lady for it all? There is absolute need that we should have more single ladies to look after the women's work in connection with Seoul Station. We have a steadily increasing number of women coming in, and while you would naturally expect this to be the case, we want somebody who can take charge of our Bible Training class work and look after it, and develop it. Miss Wambold of course is here, but with one single lady to look after all the work of this station it is impossible for her to take trips into the far interior and look after the local work and at the same time manage for the whole territory. What we need is that we shall have at least two women at Yungtong [now Yun Chi Dong] and two women over on the South Gate side, so that work can be planned and developed in such a way that the best results will be obtained. We must secure a trained native female constituency. We must train the young of the land if we are to win this section of Korea and if we can get the mothers of Korea and the mothers around Seoul, the whole work will be entirely done. You yourself will realize this. It is no use of us going in to tell you that, but we do want to call your attention to the larger number of people that are dependent upon Seoul Station for the Gospel and the paucity of lady workers that we have for them. In other stations they are better off than we are, for here we are at the present time with Miss Wambold, the only single lady left for evangelistic work in connection with Seoul Station; and Miss Rittgers the only lady left for school work, and she soon to go out. Of course our married ladies do a certain amount of this work, indeed they do a great deal, some of them doing more than their strength and their home duties will allow, because of the unprecedented push of the work.

Mrs. Avison is hard at work at the South Gate Church connected with the Severance Hospital, where she has a Sunday Class, a Tuesday Class, and a Friday Evening Class, besides supervising a day school and a night school and visiting in homes several times a week.

Mrs. Underwood edits the "Korea Mission Field", has five weekly meetings, several Sunday meetings, a Saturday Night Sunday School Teachers' meeting, and is now training volunteers from the churches as teachers for country Bible Classes – four such being about to start for their fields this week.

Other married ladies are doing likewise, but we miss one very much, Mrs. Greenfield, who passed away in the early part of the year, and most of our present force of married women are still of such recent arrival that they cannot yet do effective work because of the language. Needing four – surely one can be sent at once to replace Miss Taylor, and others not later than the early fall.

Speaking of the Girls School - we are indeed in great need. Miss Heron, about to leave it, and Miss Rittgers just holding on because of her strong conception of duty, two eligible women for this institution should be sent at once as it will be impossible for them to prepare themselves to fill their posts even though they come immediately, and any delay will not only embarrass the work but endanger it. We feel this need more strongly because our Girls' School has been winning respect more and more and developing capable young women of fine Christian character. Everybody in this section speaks well of the Presbyterian Girls School [Chungsin]. We think it has a better name than any other Girls School throughout the whole section. The only difficulty that is complained of and mentioned by anyone is that possibly we are too frugal in the dietary, but that is because of lack of funds. We want to make the institution as far as we can, an institution that pays for its own running expenses, and this is what we are endeavoring to do. You will realize as you look over the appropriations, how small are the requests. We surely need two single ladies to look after this school, especially with the new dormitory that is soon to go up and the added equipment that we are to have in the recitation halls and the building that is soon to be built there.

Now there are funds in hand, and we need the ladies. Will you see that they are appointed? We believe that you can find them; we are positive that if we were at home we could find them; and we believe that you are in a better position to do so than we would be.

Trusting that this will meet with a prompt and hearty response, and that we shall have somebody coming out at once to take Miss Taylor's place, as well as Miss Annie Heron's, as well as reinforcements also for Seoul Station, and someone to take Miss Rittgers' place to be ready to step right in as soon as she gets married,

Yours in the work,

H.G. Underwood
O.R. Avison

P.S. Miss Rittgers has just announced her decision to get married during this coming summer.

Pyeng Yang, Korea

May 4, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

I enclose a typewritten copy of Kang Kai Station requests as approved by [the] Executive Committee, this to be added to the report sent you in place of the pen written one, sent so as to make the report uniform and complete.

I also enclose a translation of a request from the Christians of Wi-Ju county which was handed to me a short time ago by the elders. It explains itself. Dr. Gale very kindly translated it in his usual clear way.

The subject [of their request] has been before the Executive Committee but was left without action for the Mission meeting. Mr. Whittemore and Miss Samuels have a great hold on the hearts of that people. The people want them located in Wi-Ju, making that a new station. As Mr. Whittemore is at home, you can talk the matter over with him. The mission has had the matter before it heretofore but did not see its way clear to comply with the request.

Yours sincerely,

Samuel A. Moffett

Wi-Ju County, Korea

3rd moon, 14th day, 1910

Christian leaders

To the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of U.S.A.
(translated by Dr. James S. Gale)

We, fifteen hundred men and women, members of the Presbyterian Church of Wi-ju, North Pyeng-an Province, humbly present this petition to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. May you all be at peace under God's good hand, and may the whole world soon find salvation through the guidance of His Spirit! Praised be His Name. Twenty-six years ago, through your office, missionaries, men and women, crossed over to our country of Korea and, day and night, without regard to hardship, earnestly preached the Truth, and today we have, as the result, hundreds of thousands who are destined for salvation. Besides, deeply-rooted customs of spirit-worship and many unclean habits have little by little passed away. How deeply we appreciate it.

Our petition today is for Wi-ju, which touches the Chinese border and has a population of over 50,000. For thirteen years Mr. Whittemore, and for six years, Miss Samuels, each sent out by you, have laboured through all sorts of difficulty day and night, and with no end of earnest love for this place, so that within the limits of Wi-ju county there are 44 places of worship and over 8000 believers. For this cause we send our earnest thanks to all members of the Board, and looking upon Mr. Whittemore and Miss Samuels as our very own Father and Mother, and desiring that with your approval they may never depart from us, we all with one accord make petition, lifting the hand and speaking the same word, that you good members of the Board will separate our beloved Mr. Whittemore and his wife and Miss Samuels and make them forever our Superintendent Pastor and Lady-missionary.

North Pyeng-An Province

Christians of the Presbyterian Church

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, attached to letter #60)

Pyongyang, Korea

May 4, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

KANG KAI STATION

I. The number of mission residences owned by the Board and the number needed to house the present force.

Number of present residences _____ 3
“ needed for present force _____ 0

II. Such other properties as are required.

(a) In the way of enlargement or alterations or repairs on the present buildings.

Kennedy Hospital Water Supply, ¥ 300.00

(b) New land and buildings of any kind in present station.

Potter Memorial Bible Institute, ¥ 5000.00

Book Room (on Main street) 1500.00

Cho San Rest House 400.00

Cha Sung “ ” 400.00

TOTAL FOR KANG KAI STATION, _____
¥ 7,600.00

CORRECTED GRAND TOTAL FOR KOREA _____
¥ 592,705.00

(enclosed with May 4th letter to Dr. Brown by S.A.M.)

Dear Dr. Brown:

We are rejoicing and encouraged to hear of the appropriation for the Bible Institute or *sarang* here. We thank you very much for your part in it. Mrs. Miller was a roommate of MissMcClung in Park [College] and they were to have worked in Korea together. Dr. Purviance was a college mate of her brother. Mrs. Miller has been appointed to write to Mr. and Mrs. McClung - she is acquainted with the former. So God works - we can have no shadow of a doubt left that He is back of Chung Ju station, if we ever did have any.

The completion of the division of territory progresses successfully, though we have reason, I think, for serious doubt as to whether God is back of that. For example, our nearest neighbor among the M.E. [Methodist Episcopal] workers, who has not been on the field more than two or three years and has not the command of the language [which] Mr. Kagin has, has three times the territory I have after eighteen years' experience. He has almost as much as we three clerical men together have - as our whole station has.

Not that we have not enough to keep us busy for a life time, but I am sorry our station is cut down to a three clerical men station when territory close around us is left uncared for and churches we used to shepherd are left unshepherded and we forbidden to feed them. Two of them threaten to send for a Plymouth Brethren [worker] rather than eat the chaff that undeveloped workers feed them. We are not unhappy over this. God will make all things for good as in the past.

Yours sincerely,

F.S. Miller

Alice My Dearest:

How I wish circumstances were such as would place you with me on this journey - which I could treble enjoy were you here. It is & is to be a fine trip and one which I shall greatly profit by - both physically & mentally. Am having a fine rest, taking things slowly and enjoying it.

I was rushed, of course, the last hours in Pyenyang but got off nicely with everything needed unless it be a small pillow which I may wish I had but can get along nicely without, nevertheless. Met Miss Erwin [Miss Cordelia Erwin who later married Dr. J.W. Hirst] of Sōng Dō, at the train and just before we reached Syen Chun, McCune [Presbyterian] came on board and we had a good talk before we got to Syen Chun where almost all the station was down on the platform for a few minutes' chat. Was sorry to learn from Sharrocks [Presbyterian] that the day before, as he went up from Exec. Com. meeting in P.Y., he had my experience and had his pocket picked with a loss of some 160⁰⁰ or more yen. I think I am pretty well provided against that this time.

We reached New Wi Ju and crossed that night in a sampan and went to a Japanese hotel which we reached about 1 o'clock - slept 3½ hours and after bread and two eggs for breakfast went to the train. Here we met the Beckers [Arthur L. Becker, Methodist] and started off on the "dinky cars" for Mukden. There was a large party of Japanese merchants on board and they were met at various places by the Chinese merchants and officials - so that we had quite a gala time of it and saw more of Chinese life in transition than we otherwise should. We had one little car to ourselves and thoroughly enjoyed the trip. The scenery is fine - the R.R. [railroad] broad gauge is in process of construction all along the line - not a half mile I think that is not being worked - with feverish haste for some reason. The narrow gauge line gives them means for transportation of material so they can push it everywhere. It was a great object lesson in the line of R.R. construction. The weather was perfect and the mountain air perfectly delightful - pure - clear and bracing - cool with a suggestion of snow fall in the distance somewhere. We went over two high mountain passes where they are constructing tunnels - and we looped back & forth up & down in a most interesting way. Am so glad I had the chance to go over the route in this way before the broad gauge is built. We saw so much more than when one goes through tunnels. Nineteen years ago I went over the same route in a Peking cart. This was luxury compared to that trip - and yet this is considered rough travelling. At Fung Whang Chung - we saw the Danish missionaries at the station to see some of their party off - (they had been having a conference) and I ran out to speak to Mr. & Mrs. Lykkegard who were there with their three children. Was so glad to see them and they were glad to inquire about you & the children. They asked me to stop off if I should go through again & Mrs. L. sent love to you. We stopped there some 15 minutes so had a good talk with them.

The half way place Tsao-ho-kou is in the mountains, the little hotel facing a beautiful mountain wooded to the top. We had foreign beds - a good breakfast of toast & ham & eggs and the most bracing bit of mountain air - cool and clear and were off at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Japanese party had engaged all the rooms but very courteously gave up 3 rooms for the sake of the women & children and so Becker & I had a bed together in the one adjoining & opening into the one occupied by Mrs. B. [Becker] & the children.

We reached Mukden Saturday night at 6:35 - all going in a droshky to the Astor House - while I stayed to come up with the baggage on a spring wagon. What a contrast to the Mukden of 19 years ago - railroads & a big station, street cars, jinrickshas, electric lights, foreign hotels &

5/16/10 - p.2 S.A.M.

banks & stores, telephones and best of all macadamized streets in place of the mud holes of long ago. Carts & droshkys are everywhere and Mukden - the jumping off place - out in the wilds of Manchuria - an unknown land - is now on the world's greatest highway - the center of a tremendous historical struggle now going on.

Went to Chinese service yesterday - after hunting up Dr. & Mrs. Ross, who are still here - but leave tonight - going to Edinburgh. They have a fine new church - the old one burned by the Boxers - and had a fine service - Pastor Liu preaching and baptizing 27 infants and 4 women. He visited P.Y. [Pyeng Yang] last year and I was glad to meet him again.

The Beckers & Miss Erwin got off last night and leave Harbin tonight. How small the world is - met a man from Indiana in hotel who knew all about Madison - a friend of Frank Powell with whom I went to school. He was going on down into Korea by the way we came & wanted to know about the condition of travel.

Have attended to exchange of money, etc. this morning and tonight expect to take dinner with Mr. Robertson and speak for a few minutes to his college students. I get off at 11:45 for Chang Chun - have two hours there tomorrow morning & go on to Harbin reaching there tomorrow night & after a day in Harbin leave there at 11:30 p.m. Wednesday night.

I hope you have had a good journey and that when this reaches you - you will be all safe and well in the home with the dear ones. My! but how I long to see you & the children - notwithstanding the pleasure of this trip. I shall be eager for letters at London, I can tell you.

Lots of love to you all - to Fatherdy & Mother and a heartfull to my own girlie -

Lovingly,

Sam

New York City

May 17, 1910

Arthur J. Brown

W.O. Johnson, M.D.
Taiku, Korea

My dear Dr. Johnson:

I have your letters and you will notice the official reply in the Mission letter on those letters which call for Board action.

I appreciate your perplexity regarding Miss MacKenzie. It is a question which, of course, must be worked out on the field. I am sure that you will appreciate her interest in evangelistic work even though you do need her so much in the Hospital.

I have not forgotten your need of the dispensary and shall see that it is considered again when the Board is in a position to take up the property needs. I am having a copy made of that part of your letter which describes it.

Thank you for the copy of your letter to your friends regarding the work of the year. It is exceedingly interesting. I must dictate this in great haste and must leave it for my clerk to sign, as I am leaving the office for some special engagements which include the meeting of our General Assembly. With warm regards to Mrs. Johnson, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

Harbin, Manchuria

May 18, 1910

S.A. Moffett

[Postcard to his younger brother, Rev. Thomas Clinton Moffett, D.D.]
156 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Am having a great trip - wish you were with me. Here is where history is being made. Korea to Mukden 2 days over medium gauge - alongside of which broad gauge with bridges & tunnels is in process of construction. 2 days in Mukden, a night over Japanese road to Chang Chun - then 12 hours over Russian road to Harbin. A great city this. What a contrast is this hotel [Hotel Métropole] to conditions of our trip through Manchuria 19 years ago. Leave tonight for Moscow.

Hoping to see you -

Yours,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Madison, Indiana

Saturday, May 20, 1910

Maria Jane McKee Moffett
(Mrs. Samuel Shuman Moffett)

My Dear Sam,

I have been looking for letters for so long & at last one came to Howard [her son]. Glad enough was I to know you were not down sick for you had complained of being over-worked. I hope you took a good rest on the steamer. Don't think about business. Glad to know your drafts arrived safely & were some help to you. Sam, I didn't think I would try to write another scribble but I can't resist sending a few lines while you are so far away & the two oceans between us. Take time to send a few lines to us for it seems a long time between letters when I read with so little satisfaction. Strange to say my eyes give me so much trouble for I have always had such good eyes & have had so much good reading. I don't feel strong enough to go away from home to an oculist but must take what Dr. Cockran gives me. So many young people wear glasses. Dr. Ford tells Carrie [her son, Howard's daughter] she must wear them & now Ella [Howard's wife] has put them on - & Susie [her daughter] wears them half the time. Tom [her son] writes that if he can leave his work he will meet you. It is too good an offer to let go by - he is quite ready for the trip.

Sam, I must shut my eyes & mail this for I could send this scrawl. Tom's letters are a pink of perfection. Tell him Mrs. Barnard gave him a good send off at the missionary meeting when Mrs. Miller presided or rather lectured in our church. Dear me, how my hand shakes & my wrist jumps. Beautiful writing to send over the sea. Hope it won't land in the dead letter office. I want it to go, bad as it is. Susie wants to come down soon for a visit. She gives up her house & wants the cottage for the summer. I don't expect to move. Am more comfortable at home.

Sunday all the people were assembled in the streets to see the "comet", except the side streets. It was as quiet at a pocket on Mulberry but I didn't get nervous over it as I sometimes do. I try to get all the rides I can for I have given up pretty much walking. Rob [her son] takes me round the square & over to Mrs. Clarks in the evening. Jim [her horse] behaves pretty well but doesn't get used to the street cars. But Rob is a careful driver. I miss the church going more than anything else. In the last months I have been house-bound, making a call on friends once in a while. Wish I could fly over to see Alice & the children. How old are they now & who do they look like?

Good bye. With love to all. Write when you can

[Mother]

[she forgot to sign the letter]

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Moscow, Russia, Hotel de Berlin

May 27, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

[postcard to his wife, Alice F. Moffett]

Just arrived Moscow, May 27, 8 a.m. and at Berlin Hotel. This card shows the Irkutsk Station Lake Baikal.

A magnificent journey - most profitable and instructive and pleasant. A wonderful country. [I was] well all the way and in good spirits.

[I] long for word from you but must wait until I reach London. We go to the Kremlin this morning. Mr. Clement of Japan is here - also Dr. Ibuka of Tokyo.

Love to the children and you all. Will have a Korean for a guide.

Sam

Moscow, Russia, Hotel de Berlin

May 27, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

Alice My Dearest:

I wrote you a postal this morning but I must now have a longer chat with you about the wonderful journey across Siberia. It was a simply superb trip and one which I enjoyed as much as I can enjoy anything without you and the children. From An Tung to Mukden was a treat even tho not physically so comfortable as the rest of the journey - but the air was fine - weather good - scenery interesting and the view of the R.R. [railroad] construction and the development of the country very instructive. We travelled (Beckers, Miss Erwin & I) in company part of the way with a Mukden man representing the British American Tobacco Co. - a South Carolinian and I learned some things from [him] concerning trade relations, etc. One can pick up some information from almost anyone you meet in travelling.

In Mukden stayed at the Astor House which was comfortable enough with rates at \$8.⁰⁰ a day Mexican. There were a number of American & English who came and went - also Austrian Baron & Baroness and others of various nationalities. Think I told you on a postal of meeting an Indiana man there who knew the Powells of Madison.

Enjoyed the service at the Chinese Church and a call upon Dr. & Mrs. Ross. Sunday night the Beckers and Miss Erwin left. Monday I called (after exchanging money for Russian Roubles and buying a draft on London at Yokohama Shemie Bank - as I had more yen than I needed to exchange for use on the way) upon the American Consul General, Mr. Fisher, and after a pleasant talk with him learned that Mr. Paddock was there also. Mr. Paddock was in Korea for some time you know as Deputy Consul. Met him and had a good talk and learned a number of things political & otherwise.

Then called on Mr. Fulton of Irish Mission but found only his wife and daughter and they directed my ricksha man clear across the city to Mr. Robertson's - where I was to speak to the 40 college students and take supper. Had another interesting time there and learned their plans for educational work.

At the station I again met Dr. & Mrs. Ross and travelled with them from Mukden to Harbin and had a number of good talks with Dr. Ross. His wife is a "wee bit" of a Scotchwoman - "just" and as talkative as an Irishman - saying all sorts of droll things - a motherly woman provided with everything and ready with a cup of tea or some hot milk and corn flakes to warm one up in the cold

morning.

We reached Chang Chun in the morning - a fair night's sleep on the car (no sleeper) and after a walk up town with a Swede we took the Russian train which starts from there. Up to Chang Chun was the Japanese train. Here too I met Dr. Gordon and Mr. Weil, two Irish missionaries who were down to see Dr. Ross.

Chang Chun is the center of a great bean market - a big city with a great trade - in the center of a great wide fertile plain miles upon miles in extent all the way from Mukden to Harbin. No wonder Chinese, Russians & Japanese all want to control that fertile country. We reached the big station at Harbin where Prince Ito was shot - and with Dr. & Mrs. Ross walked up to the Hotel Metropole where a funny little Roumanian who speaks Russian, German, English & perhaps half a dozen other languages acts as guide, hotel runner, etc. I got a good room for 3 Roubles a day and took my meals in the hotel restaurant. Dr. & Mrs. Ross left next morning to visit friends on the line towards Vladivostock before coming on here on a later train.

After knocking around for a while, I got a droshky with the little Roumanian as a guide and drove for two hours all over Harbin - a great model city in the wilds of Manchuria - with 25,000 Russians - 500 Japanese - a Chinese city of 15,000 or more - big hotels and a motley population of all kinds of Asiatics. Saw some Trans-Caucasians and a Jewish Synagogue for there are lots of Jews who have greater freedom here. On the Sungari river bank saw a steamer loading flour, sugar and passengers for a 4-days trip down the Sungari & Amur rivers to Khabarovsk where a line of R.R. from Vladivostock joins the Amur. Wouldn't I like to take that 4-days trip some day!

In the afternoon I called at American Consulate and found Mr. Greene with his father Dr. Greene of American Board Missions in Tokyo - one of the veterans of Japanese missions. Had a good long stay there - being asked to make that headquarters and to stay to dinner. Enjoyed the time with Mr. Greene & with Dr. Greene - talking Missions & politics of the Far East.

Harbin has stores with all sorts of goods for sale - latest Parisian styles of bonnets & dresses, etc., etc. It seemed queer to see so many women dressed in European costumes with their great big hats.

Witnessed a Russian funeral procession with the yellow-robed priests with their long hair - and took a walk & droshky ride through China town with Mr. & Dr. Greene.

At night about midnight I took the International train at Harbin for Moscow - finding on board Mr. Clement & Dr. Ibeka (President of our college in Tokyo) and a lot of missionaries from China & Japan. Here the trains from Vladivostock & Dalny & Peking all are made up into a through train - and it was crowded - 4 men in our compartment of 4 berths - an Englishman, Holland Dutchman, a Japanese and myself, an American - while in the next compartment was a Japanese (Dr. Ibeka), an American, Mr. Clement, a Mexican traveling with Professor Starr - a Chicago University professor of ethnology. There were other nationalities on board the train. Belgian, French, German, Russian, Chinese, American Negro, Canadian, and Scotch - so it was properly termed the "International". I had brought along the straw suitcase as a lunch basket and had enough zweiback, butter, figs, dates, nuts & chocolate to make up a lunch every day with milk or fruit & cheese which I

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bought along the way - so I took breakfast of coffee, bread & butter (sometimes also ham & eggs) and either luncheon or dinner in the dining car and thus did not eat too much and kept well all the way and had a good rest and a fine time.

Reached here this morning - will have to tell you of the trip across Siberia in a later letter. Have been out for a view of the city from Sparrow Hill from which point Napoleon first saw Moscow nearly 100 years ago - and have seen the "Church of the Savior", the most beautiful and finest Cathedral in the city.

After a luncheon - came up to my room for a chat with you. [The] room here is R3.50 a day so I must either get some use of the room or make good use of my time in Moscow seeing the sights. Harbin cost me \$5.00 (I must stay over Sunday here) but will doubtless be worth it.

A whole heart full of love to you all - to Mother & Fatherdy, to Jamie & Charles & to your own dear self.

Lovingly, your Husband,
Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Taiku, Korea

May 31, 1910

Ella Burt Toms, (Mrs. J.U.S.)

My dear Dr. Brown:

This month the pleasure of talking to you for Taiku Station has been assigned to me. I presume you are already quite well informed of the many changes occurring here. Early in the month Miss Mills left to go with Miss Samuels of Syen Chun to far away Kang Gai for the purpose of holding some classes for women. A little later Mr. MacFarland accompanied Mrs. MacFarland and Ruth to Kobe where he saw them safely on board the *Korea* for San Francisco.

Mr. Crothers returned from a trip to Andong and has been assisting Mrs. Sawtell with her packing. She and her sister expect to leave one week later to sail on the *Manchuria*. Mr. Welbon and family arrived here Saturday on their way from Seoul to Andong, this being the nearest railroad station. It is a sight to see box after box of their goods going out by "jiggie" [지기] load on the backs of men. The family is to remain here until suitable quarters can be arranged in Andong.

Today the closing exercises of the Academy were held. It was a very interesting occasion. The thirty-five students who have been able to attend throughout the whole school year are a promising lot of young men. They completed their examinations yesterday. Mr. Toms and I were both gratified with the progress they had made in our respective subjects. With the building of the new dormitories for the Academy we are hoping for large results. Many of the boys have had to live and study in conditions so unsanitary that it has been impossible for them to remain in school. Each year sickness has lessened the attendance nearly fifty percent. The two new dormitories are being built at the base of the slope in front of the Academy building. One is about completed and the walls of the other are rapidly rising. They are very good appearing buildings, one-story high, brick walls and tile roofed.

About two weeks ago Mr. Adams, having to attend a meeting of Korea's *N.E.A.* [National Education Association] at Seoul, decided it would be quite as well to take the children at that time to Pyeng Yang, as to wait and make an extra trip the first of June. This, together with Miss Essick's departure for a two weeks visit at some of the nearer stations, left me free to go with Mr. Toms on an itinerating trip visiting nine churches in one of Mr. Bruen's circuits more than forty miles from here. Mr. Toms was given this work to do this spring when Mr. Bruen took over the Taiku city church work to relieve Mr. Adams. Mr. Bruen, being already overloaded with duties, it seemed unavoidable that Mr. Toms should sacrifice his time for language study and get what he could holding a class and itinerating in Mr. Bruen's territory. We are praying for a man to go into the educational work next year to relieve Mr. Adams from that so that he may again resume the evangelist work which he prefers.

Now, may I burden you with a brief account of our delightful twelve days trip? We left Taiku at 6a.m. and travelled by train about forty miles toward Seoul. From the station Kim Sen we started for Apsil, about twenty miles away. Our bedding and supplies were put on two Korean ponies and I started off in a Korean chair. When I became tired I walked to get rested. We reached the first church we were to visit late in the afternoon and dismissed the coolies and horses. From there on, our loads were carried by men from the different churches and we walked from place to place. The churches were from five to ten miles apart and the way lay very frequently over mountain passes. I wish I had time to write about the beauties of nature spread round about us on that trip. I must say the scenery is beautiful; far ahead of any to be found near the railroad between Fusan and Pyeng Yang. On our way we stopped at three Buddhist temples, one Hai-een Sa, the largest in Korea, beautifully situated away up a heavily-wooded valley of Kaiwa-san, the big mountain which we can see from Taiku, fifty miles away. Down that valley rushed and tumbled a mountain stream with pretty cascades and deep dark pools, the homes of dragons of long ago. We also saw traces of a tiger's recent visit. I wished I could have sent Mrs. Brown some of the azaleas, orchids, and lilies of the valley.

At each church Mr. Toms, assisted by the Korean helper, held one or two services and examined candidates for the catechumen class and for baptism. After all were examined a service would be held at which the catechumens were admitted and those ready for baptism were baptized. I tried to do some work

among the women. Being such a curiosity (with my light hair) I could soon get a crowd of non-church-goers around me and the ever-present church women would help me to tell the others the message. We took with us tracts and one hundred copies of the Gospel of Mark, many of which we succeeded in placing in hands where we think they will be "good seed sown in good ground". As we journeyed from church to church Mr. Toms and the helper would frequently stop to preach to unbelievers by the wayside. One interesting incident I must write. Mr. Toms carried a camera. You know Koreans are great for worshipping spirits in little buildings, boxes, etc. One elderly man going up a mountain pass asked Mr. Toms for a koogyung ("sight see") of the box. He said he wanted to see the Hananim (god) in the box. He thought it a little spirit house. Mr. Toms let him see the emptiness of the bellows, etc. and explained what it was. Later the man had the satisfaction of seeing him take a picture of something. He listened earnestly to Mr. Toms' preaching and before we had reached the top of the pass, he said he believed and began telling others whom we passed that they should believe in Jesus.

Instead of journeying 70 li to the railroad and returning by train after we had visited the last church on that circuit, we decided to return on foot about 140 li through Mr. Toms' territory to Taiku. We reached here before noon on the twelfth day, having travelled, after leaving the station, about 420 li (140 miles), of which I walked 350 li, or over one hundred-fifteen miles. It was the most delightful twelve days I have had in Korea.

The churches in the villages scattered through these remote territories remind me of profitable vineyards where the Gospel root or seed is implanted - and leaving it for a season, as the busy missionary has to do, to the care of a helper, he returns to find in many places an abundant harvest. Truly "the harvest is plentiful but the laborers are few".

At present our station is enjoying a brief visit from Mrs. Hannah B. Milford, who is on her way to New Jersey after ten years work in India. For several years she has been working with Pandita Ramabai [a highly-educated Brahman Christian woman who founded a Mission which has been instrumental in saving hundreds of women, girls and child-widows from a fate worse than death].

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown and yourself, I am

Yours in the Master's work,

(Mrs. J.U.S.) Ella Burt Toms

Berlin, Germany (Alexandra Hotel)

June 1, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

My own precious wife and girlie:

My heart goes out to you today with an intense longing and the day always makes me realize anew what a great joy and blessing and fulness came into my life when you became my own precious wife [June 1st is their wedding anniversary]. Well - girlie dearest the eleven years have been pretty full ones - busy ones and often so busy with the Master's work that our own life together has had to have its interruptions, but the love and the joy and the communion have been ours all the time - growing deeper and sweeter with every year. I love you more than ever, dearest, this 1st of June and wish it were possible to spend it with you and the dear Fatherdy & Mother who gave you to me. My - but how a little baby in the Thiergarten this afternoon made me long for Charles and the playful talk of a little 5 or 6 year-old at the supper table tonight made me wish I could be with Jamie Boy. Kisses to you and to them from Papa & Father - for Baby must still call me Papa for a while. I long for the letters which are to reach me in London. I wish now I had had you telegraph me in Moscow or here for while I trust and believe that you are safe at home I have no news from you later than the Yokohama letter which reached me at Syen Chun. What an age since then!! and what numbers of things I have seen! Each day is so full that the experiences of the preceding ones are crowded out. When will I ever tell you all I want to.

I do wish you could have been with me today to see and to enjoy Berlin with me. I did not know Berlin at all and I am wondering why and how I never knew or heard much of its greatness as a city and its beauty and its rush and life. I walked the streets today - Friedrichs Strausse in part and Unter den Leiden the famous and a small part of Charlottenburg Chaussee which runs through a most beautiful park - the Thiergarten. You know it is life rather than buildings which interest me - but the great Cathedral Church which the Emperor built 5 years ago did interest me greatly. I found myself there before I knew what it was - just opposite the old Palace and I went in and did enjoy its beauty - for I could feel that was a Cathedral associated with true worship and it was fine to find the pulpit given such prominence. I cannot describe the beauty of the marble pillars & columns nor that of the stained glass or the paintings, but some day - we shall take our European trip together and I will be your "Guide" and only ask the same pay you get when you cut my hair. Then we will see these beauties and talk of them together. Nearing the palace I soon realized that something unusual was on for today - for the crowd were standing in expectation and soon an automobile flew past - with a bugle call - soldiers at a guard house - rushed to arms & attention and presentation of arms - hats went off - and off went mine also to Royalty and then I learned that the King of Bavaria had gone by. Later on farther down the Unter den Leiden I struck another detachment of soldiers just at the right time and saw two women of the Royalty go whizzing by in an automobile and the same performance was gone through although to whom I took off my hat this time I know not. It is all interesting!!

I stand amazed at the number of automobiles which whizzed along in every direction - "honking" as they flew and so I stood at the corner of Unter Den Leiden & Charlotte Strauss and counted them for 5 minutes. There were 40. I went another block and counted for 5 minutes at corner of Friedrichestrausse and Unter den Leiden and 66 went by me. You may be sure I cross the streets with care. I am in no hurry and do not propose to be. Now for the hats - it is ridiculously funny to see a woman carrying a great big box 3 feet across - and round as a millstone - to see another crossing the street with two big paper bags - almost reaching to the street - to see the women wearing the hats - the brim often reaching out over the head of her male companion - or two women walking far enough apart to keep from quarreling as did the Koreans in Kicha's time. Don't you get one of those big hats - for if you do I'll buy a dozen derbys. Well, the men's hats here are just about as ridiculously small as the women's are large - little narrow brims - so that they sit on top of a man's head like a bump. Then the women!! poor things!! in these new fangled tight-laced close-fitting dresses - laced from the neck to the knees apparently - and walking worse than Chinese women hobble on their little feet. What a combination of beautiful materials and deformity

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of taste in the use of them we do see.

Well, more of Berlin later on - I was to write you about Siberia - but what shall I write of its vastness and of its possibilities. Train load after train load of emigrants going East to settle that land - if only they were not so ignorant and such poor agriculturists and so superstitious. A most magnificent country of immensely wide fertile plains and big rivers - the Yenisei and the Obi of childhood geography - and the Augara, & Irtish, and a dozen others whose names do not come at call. What beautiful forests of pine and birch and what fine herds of cattle & horses and sheep. Given the farmers who made our West and Siberia would become a marvelously wealthy region in a few years. It snowed in Harbin May 10th - and we saw snow every day but the last one before entering Moscow - altho it was quite warm in the middle of the day. Lake Baikal still had a covering of 6 inches of ice and up to a week before was crossed over by teams. One went through and so they stopped crossing. It takes time for such depths of snow & ice to melt - for the nights are quite cold even tho the days be warm.

We had very good companions for the journey in Mr. Clement of Tokyo and Prof. Starr of Chicago University - quite learned in all ethnological subjects and with whom I enjoyed a number of discussions. I gave him an invitation to visit us when he comes to Korea in prosecution of his studies - as he plans to do some time. His grandfather was Prof. of Hebrew in Auburn Theological Seminary - but he is a Chicago Univ. professor with no church connection and very little faith, I fear.

I had 4 days in Moscow - well spent - altho longer time than I had planned. I do not regret the delay, however. Must write of that another time.

Last night I had very little rest. Left Warsaw at midnight and was out at 2:30 at Alexandrovo - the Russian boundary where we changed cars, and as it is now 9:30 p.m. I must get off for a full night's sleep.

Tell Faterdy & Mother how thankful I am to them for you - give them a heart full of love from their son who is so poor a letter writer - notwithstanding constant good intentions - and give the children hugs & kisses from me. Kim-si will be interested to know that [a] Korean who has been in Russia 13 years acted as my guide & interpreter in Moscow. An American in a German hotel, with a Korean guide - in the Russian city of Moscow - accompanied by Japanese in sight-seeing. I think I must look like a German for today a man accosted me on the street in a string of poor German and I replied "Ich ferstake nicht" "Can you speak English" - to which he replied "Nein - Ich bin Russ" - Then I replied "Ich bin Americanisch" and he went off laughing and told the lady accompanying him - something about the Americanisch. So it goes - I am having lots of fun and a good time seeing so much - but nevertheless I shall be happier & have a better time when I can be with my loved wife and children and in the quiet of the home - get away from the rush & stir of the world's mad rush for amusement.

My thoughts and prayers are for you & the children day by day. May the Lord graciously watch over you - keep you in health - direct in all your care of the little ones and make you & them a blessing to the loved ones at home.

My whole heart goes out in longing for you, my precious precious wife and darling girlie -

Your own loving Husband,
Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Seoul, Korea

June 16, 1910

James S. Gale

My dear Dr. Brown:-

I am so sorry that the Medical form has been delayed, but I have been to the Theological School at Pyeng-yang and Mrs. Gale has been with me. Your letter was not forwarded so I got it on return day before yesterday. Dr. Avison was here yesterday and will fill out the form and send it at once.

About the letter from the session, Mrs. Gale joined Yokohama Union Church when she was eighteen years of age. In all, she was in Yokohama for about twenty years, so that after moving from there to Kobe for a few years, she simply joined the Union Church there without changing her membership. In England, where she has been for the last four years, she has attended her Father's church, Swedenborgian, without becoming a member. Nevertheless, she has written Mr. Tansley, the pastor, asking him to send to you a statement of her standing and influence as a Christian. You will see from this that she is still a member of Yokohama Union Church where her brother is an elder and Rev. Rosebery Good, Pastor.

In her quiet and happy way she will, I know, fulfil all your best desires for my home. She is not only a Christian of quiet, earnest, humble life, but an experienced Oriental. In the form that I sent a month ago to Dr. White, there are a number of persons in Japan, any of whom I am sure will be delighted to speak for her as a suitable representative for the Board to have on the field.

Thank you so much for your good wishes and Mrs. Brown's. One of the pleasures I look forward to for Mrs. Gale in America on our next furlough, is to meet and know Mrs. Brown. She was one of the best messengers of love to Annie and Jessie that ever visited the East. They think and speak so often of her short stay here.

We think of you these days in Edinburgh, and trust that this Conference may be the greatest world-wide uplift that Missions have ever had.

With kindest regards,
ever yours sincerely,

James S. Gale

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter # 70)

WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE
UNITED FREE CHURCH ASSEMBLY HALL
MOUND, EDINBURGH

Edinburgh, Scotland

June 16, 1910

S.A. Moffett

[To his wife, Alice Fish Moffett]

In the rush of things once more and the time is so fully occupied. It is a wonderful Conference and we look for great things from it.

How hungry I am for you, dearest, and how much more & more I realize my need of you in all my work and in all my experiences. I long to turn to you for advice and help and sympathy and appreciation in the midst of all the many responsibilities and duties and opportunities and privileges which come to me and I want to plan it hereafter that in all things you shall be with me. I need you more than I can tell or you can realize.

I am down for an address tomorrow night in Synod Hall and of course I am in fear and trepidation and wondering how I am to meet the responsibility. I shall have to work hard I think between now and then and will hope and pray that the message will be given me. Sunday morning I am to speak in St. Thomas Parish Church, Leith, a suburb or part of Edinburgh.

Yesterday during the discussion on self-support etc. I was not intending to speak but the Chairman called upon me and I, as so often seems to happen to me, had to speak without much chance to think or recollect my wits. Of course I suffered as usual afterwards and felt that I had failed to meet a great opportunity as I should wish to meet it or as I could have met it had I been prepared. Nevertheless I did not completely flunk it--but I needed you after it.

We are having some rare treats. Dr. Speer [Robert E. Speer] (Doctored by Edinburgh Union the other day) gave a magnificent address of course and another five minute talk during the discussion. Bishop Moule led us most beautifully, reverently and helpfully in intercessory prayer today. What a spiritual power he is! Dr. Brown [Arthur Judson Brown] was fine this morning in Minute [?] talk introducing the question of the relation of Mission to the Church on the field.

Am meeting so many friends -- Dr. Landon, Mrs. Pinney, Count Moltke, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Morgan [Sydney Cope Morgan] and many others who have been in Korea in our home.

Am to call on Susie's [his sister] friends, the artists, this afternoon. Expect Tom [his younger brother] any day now. Much much love to Fatherdy and Mother, to the children and to your own dear self from your most eagerly longing and loving Husband.

Sam

(from the Samuel H. Moffett collection of S.A. Moffett papers)

THE PLACE OF THE NATIVE CHURCH IN THE WORK OF EVANGELIZATION

By Rev. S.A. Moffett, D.D.

[A Paper read at the World Missionary Conference]

Edinburgh, Scotland

June 17, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

I take it that in the discussion of this subject by a Missionary what is wanted is not an academic discussion of the subject in the abstract, but the presentation of concrete illustrations from the mission field of facts which exemplify what is, or should be, the place of the native Church in the evangelization of its people. Coming from Korea where the Church has resolutely set itself to accomplish the evangelization of its 12,000,000 people, and where we are today witnessing a remarkable evangelistic movement which is effecting hundreds of thousands, and where the Lord has manifestly poured forth His Spirit in mighty power, I am sure I cannot better develop this theme than by portraying to you what the Church in Korea is doing. So aggressive and so successful is the Korean Church in its work of Evangelization, that in the opinion of Dr. Mott and other careful observers, Korea bids fair to become the first of the now non-Christian nations to be an evangelized land. We do not expect Korea to become a great military or commercial nation like our neighbors, Japan or China; but may it not become a Christian people, a spiritual power, perhaps the great spiritual power of the far East, profoundly effecting in a spiritual way the great nations of China, Japan and even Russia? It is not impossible for God who made of little Judea, subjugated, humiliated, yea, carried into captivity by the great commercial and military nations, Assyria, Babylon and Rome, the great spiritual power of the world, and at the time of her greatest humiliation sent through Judea the Messiah, Christ our Lord, who there established his Church and from thence sent the gospel unto the very peoples to whom Judea had been subjected – God who delights to choose the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and the base things of the world and the things which are despised to bring to nought the things that are – it is not impossible, I say, for God to bring through little, despised, subjugated, humiliated Korea a rich spiritual blessing to all the far East and to manifest His might by making Korea not a political power among the nations but a spiritual power.

The first two days in the Conference in the Assembly Hall emphasized above all other facts this one, namely: that the complete evangelization of any land will be effected only by the native Church with its own pastors, evangelists and Christian workers and teachers who proclaim the Gospel, and not by the foreign Missionary. Today in Korea probably more than in any other mission field, unless it be Uganda, will you find a Church which through its own labours and by means of its own pastors and evangelists, supported by the Korean Church, and by its own voluntary workers is pressing rapidly on to the evangelization of the whole country.

Protestant Missionaries have been in Korea but twenty-five years. Before that, a Scotchman representing the National Bible Society of Scotland was the first to distribute Chinese scriptures to Koreans. This was in 1865 and '66, but in the latter year he was cut to pieces and burned on the bank of the Tatong [river] near Pyeng Yang. Later on, Scottish missionaries in Manchuria sowed gospel seed among Koreans living in Manchuria and along the Yalu river, baptizing a number of converts; but not until twenty-five years ago was a mission established in Korea, when American missionaries settled in Seoul.

At the end of two years' work, there were nine communicants, at the end of ten years not yet 400 communicants, but into those few men God poured forth His Spirit and then in His Providence shook the whole nation by means of the Japan-China War of 1894, from the close of which till the present time there has been a steadily increasing evangelistic movement; so that within the last fifteen years the Church has become a great host of more than 60,000 baptized members, more than 40,000 catechumens and a Christian constituency of some 250,000 gathered very, very largely by the voluntary efforts of the Koreans themselves, who have been bringing to the missionaries for instruction and training such multitudes of converts that our greatest problem is how to care for the many who, awakened to a consciousness of sin and of salvation through Christ, are ready to accept Him and to be taught His will as revealed in His Word.

Twenty years ago when I first visited Pyeng Yang there was not a Christian in the City or Province. Today there are nine churches, fifty churches within fifteen miles of the city, 300 churches within that one Province, where fully four-fifths of the population are now within three miles of a Christian church. Seoul now has fifteen churches, Sōngdo [Kaesong] has four, one county in the North has forty-two, and one in the South twenty-four, and in all Korea today there are over 2,500 churches or congregations, hundreds of villages being largely Christian; while Christianity is the greatest factor in the life of such towns as Pyeng Yang, where one-fifth of the population attend church, and Syen Chun where one third of the people are Christians. Truly we have witnessed a wonderful transformation in an incredibly short time.

In order to show how this has been accomplished, I propose to mention a few things which characterize the Korean Church and to show the place which this church occupies in the evangelization of the country.

First of all – it is a Bible loving and a Bible studying church, receiving the Scriptures as the Word of God and resting in simple faith upon His promise of salvation from sin through His Son Jesus Christ. I do not hesitate to state my conviction that what has been the chief factor in the transformation of the spiritual life of the Koreans and what has placed the Korean Church in its proper place in evangelization has been the great system of Bible Training Classes. The Bible is of course the greatest factor in evangelization in all countries, but it has certainly occupied a rather unique position in the work in Korea, and the Korean Church derives its power, its spirituality, its great faith in prayer, and its liberality from the fact that the whole church has been, as it were, saturated with a knowledge of the Word of God. These Bible study and training classes constitute the most important factor in educating, training, and developing the whole church as an evangelizing body. In these classes the whole church, all its membership, young and old, literate and illiterate, is given systematic education and training. Some of the classes are central ones held in the mission station designed for the whole field at that station, taught in the main by the missionaries. Some are local for a smaller district or for a single congregation, taught in part by missionaries, but almost entirely by Koreans. Some are for men, some are for women. The central classes have grown from the first class of but seven men to classes of 500 in Seoul, 800 in Taiku, 1000 each in Chai Ryung and Pyeng Yang, and to even 1,300 in Syen Chun, while for women, classes in Sōngdo [Kaesung], Fusan, Taiku, Kongju, Pyeng Yang and Syen Chun have numbered from 150 to 700, some of the women walking even 200 miles in order to attend them. Classes for men and for women are arranged for, so far as possible in every one of

the more than 2,500 churches or groups in the country. The attendance ranges from 5 to 500 in these country classes, for which a large force of the better instructed men and women is detailed to the work as teachers. The Bible is the text-book. Such classes become regular power houses generating spiritual electricity which goes through the whole church. One station reports 262 such classes with 13,967 enrolled; while throughout the land the total will be more than 2,000 classes with an attendance of over 100,000 men and women. One mission alone reports over 70,000 in attendance. Who can estimate the influence of these classes? Here it is that the Church has obtained its great spiritual power and appreciation of spiritual truth so that it becomes a witnessing church and a church which values the spiritual blessings of Christianity far above the material. The great fundamental spiritual truths of God's love, Salvation from sin through Jesus Christ, the Comfort of the Holy Spirit, the Hope of the Resurrection and of Eternal Life have gripped these people, and filled them with joy and gladness and a hope which has transformed life and character; and they do not propose to give them up whatever may be the persecutions or humiliations or material losses to which they may be subjected; and from these classes they go forth with a message to others, and carry that message with them along the roads and into their homes in the mountain valleys.

It was in these classes that there developed the remarkable form of Christian activity known as a subscription of days of preaching, according to which the Christians spend the determined number of days in going from village to village and from house to house telling the story of the gospel. It originated with the Koreans themselves simultaneously in two country classes, and then spread all through the country until tens, and now literally hundreds of thousands of days of preaching are being subscribed. When it first started some five years ago, one class of 35 men subscribed 900 days, another class 2,200, and it has grown till this year the reports come in that one church subscribed 840 days, a class of 150 in Kōngju gave 6,428 days, an audience in the Central Church of Pyeng Yang subscribed 22,150 days, and from January 1st to April 1st, in but three months of this year, there had already been subscribed 78,066 entire days of evangelistic work and probably not half the reports were in.

It is customary in certain sections to set aside a certain 15 days in the winter for a concerted movement of the churches in preaching to the unevangelized sections or villages. On one circuit 45 men went out for 10 days to an unevangelized region forming new groups of believers where previously the gospel had not taken hold. Now with such a movement it is clear that while the missionaries have set the example in earnest evangelistic zeal and unwearied itineration, and have sought to develop that spirit in the Christians, yet under the Spirit of God, to the Korean Church itself is due the credit for the great bulk of the evangelistic work and for the great ingathering of souls in Korea.

It was in one of these classes also that the idea of a missionary society had its origin, and today the Korean Church supports its own missionaries laboring among the 100,000 in the island of Quelpart [Cheju-do], the 500,000 Koreans in Siberia, and the Koreans in Manchuria, while it is now planned by the students in the Union College in Pyeng Yang to send student volunteers to labour in Chientao and among the Chinese. It is a personal joy to me that one of the men who stoned me in Pyeng Yang in the early days, was one of the first men ordained and is the first missionary of the Korean Church.

It was from these classes also that there came the remarkable revival of 1907 which has stirred the hearts of Christians wherever its story has been told. In connection with the city Bible Class in Pyeng Yang there had been for three years a systematic house to house visitation with evangelistic services, the churches being crowded each night with eager listeners. Each night witnessed numbers of those who decided for Christ. In 1905 over 1,000 gave in their names, and on one Sabbath 247 catechumens were publicly received. In 1908 the same scenes were repeated with more than 1,000 converts; in 1907 the spirit of prayer came upon the missionaries, and then during the evening evangelistic services of the winter training class there came the public manifestations of the Spirit's presence. Men realized the terrible consequences of sin, the suffering of the sinless Christ, His love in dying for them, and they agonized, some of them, almost unto death. Relief came when they realized their complete forgiveness. The City church, then the schools, then the country groups, college and academy students returning from their vacation - all passed through these experiences. Then in the Bible Institutes and Theological School, and from there into other stations and through the Church of the whole country the movement spread, the hearts of men being moved to confession of sin, to new consecration, a new power, and a new joy, influencing tens of thousands of unbelievers. It went from Korea into Manchuria., and parts of China, through Mr. Goforth who visited Korea at this time and carried back his testimony to God's work in Korea. We stand aside and thank God for this moving upon the Korean Church, and placing it in the forefront in the work of Evangelization, for this is His work through the native Church. The work still goes on, and this last winter one church in Seoul reported 643 new believers, one in Pyeng Yang enrolled 700 new names and the City saw in one month more than 2,000 take their stand for Jesus Christ. Practically all of these were led to Christ by personal individual work on the part of the Koreans.

From these classes this year they are going forth to place a copy of the gospel of Mark in every house in Korea so far as they can accomplish it. When I left a month ago, 700,000 copies had been printed and sold; one class in Taigu had bought 16,432; one Church in Seoul sold 15,000 copies distributed by but sixty people. A missionary in a country class was surprised to receive an ox load of gospels sent by his wife, but was more surprised when the class in a few moments subscribed for 26,427 of them more than were sent; another class bought 26,000 and another 33,000. Some men bought ten, some 100, some even 1000 and gave them to be distributed by those who had subscribed the days of preaching. Truly 1,000,000 copies of the gospel will be distributed in Korea this year, and I have no doubt that a million people will be immeasurably influenced by the gospel. The Korean Church shows that the native Church is able to carry the gospel message to its own people and that is the place which it should occupy in the evangelization of the land.

Secondly. The place of the Korean Church in evangelization is shown in the fact that it is a self-supporting Church; and I maintain that no Church will ever accomplish the evangelization of its own people until it is established upon a self-supporting basis, and that the sooner and more completely it can be thus established, the sooner and more completely will it accomplish that evangelization.

The Korean Church has developed as a self-supporting Church, and the Koreans have shown marked liberality and strength of Christian conviction and character in the way in which

they have met the financial burdens placed upon them. They have built their own church buildings and primary school buildings. Out of 840 church buildings in the work of one mission alone, not more than twenty are known to have received any foreign funds for their erection, a few of the very large buildings having received aid to the extent of not more than one-third of the cost. Of 589 primary school buildings, practically all have been provided from Korean funds. Of the 1052 native workers of one mission on salary, 94 per cent are supported by the Koreans. It has not been easy to secure nor to maintain this policy of self-support, and the temptations to depart from it have been many and frequent, but its great value has been appreciated more and more by missionary and Korean. Now, none rejoice in it more than the Koreans themselves, who realize what an element it has been in the development of individual character and the strength of the Church. They themselves enforce it in their own missionary work in Quelpart and Siberia. The Bible Societies now testify to the value to their work of this policy of self-support. Scriptures and tracts are sold, not given away.

The Korean Church this year has contributed for all purposes exclusive of hospital receipts the sum of \$131,000. The stories of self-sacrifice and liberality which might be told in connection with this phase of the work would fill a volume.

Women have given their wedding rings, their hair, their ornaments; families have sold their rice and bought millet to eat in order to give the difference to the Lord's work; hundreds give a tenth, many as much as one-third of their income.

It is the place of the Native Church in Evangelization to bear its burden to the full extent of its ability.

Thirdly. The Church leaders when selected and trained should be given the responsibility of leadership and government just as soon as they are able to bear it, and should be in the forefront as its pastors and evangelists. In Korea by close association with the itinerating missionary and by years of instruction in Bible training classes the workers have received equipment for service. Practically all pastors and evangelists have first been trained as officers in local churches, then tried as assistants, and then given more important work. Leading the Churches, studying and teaching in classes, conducting Church and prayer meeting services, preaching voluntarily in villages, doing personal work, receiving instruction in special classes for Church officers, and bearing heavy responsibility, these evangelists by a process of selection have come to be a body of well-instructed, consecrated, efficient, helpful, reliable men upon whom is resting the burden of the work. From these evangelists, after special theological training, we have ordained twenty-five to the ministry, and 250 more are under instruction in the two theological schools.

I should like to give you the history of such men as Rev. Hãn Sük Chin and Rev. Kim Chãng Sik, two men who in 1894 were beaten, put in the stocks and threatened with execution unless they cursed God, men who stood firm and were led out to be executed. Given one more chance to recant or be beheaded, they refused to deny Christ, expecting the next instant to be executed. To their surprise they were released, but they had offered their lives. No wonder such men have been used of God in the founding of Churches. To my knowledge Mr. Han has been

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instrumental in establishing fourteen churches, one of them with a congregation of 400, over which he became pastor upon his ordination three years ago; and Mr. Kim has been doing a similar good work in another section. I wish I could tell you the history of Rev. Keel Sūn Chū, the most eloquent orator in the Korean Church, and the greatest spiritual power, who sways his audience of 1,500 people in the Central Church of Pyeng Yang, as he moves upon them with his telling sermons on the great truths of God's Word. He was a mighty factor in the great revival. Before he heard the gospel he spent months of several years on the mountain side seeking for the truth, one year [he spent] three months on a lonely spot eating as little as possible, and speaking scarcely at all, burning his legs with sulphur sticks, or pouring cold water over his bare shoulders, or rubbing his eyes with ice, to keep awake hunting for the truth. He heard the gospel story, was led through an agony of prayer to realize his sin and Christ as his Saviour, and has been a spiritual power ever since. One of the happiest days of my life was in October, 1907, when Mr. Keel, who for years had been assistant to Mr. [Graham] Lee and myself, the pastors, was himself installed as pastor of the Central Church, and we stepped back into the position of his assistants. I believe with a deep conviction that just as soon as men are ready for ordination to the ministry, they should be placed according to their gifts in the positions of leadership and responsibility in the evangelization of their people. The larger the number of men worthy of such positions and the sooner they can be trained for such positions, the greater is the success of the missionary work.

Finally, one paragraph – I have been asked time and again by word and by letter, “What is the secret of the success of the evangelistic work in Korea?” I do not know that anyone can answer that question further than to say that according to His own wise plans and purposes God has been pleased to pour forth His Spirit upon the Korean people, and to call out a Church of great spiritual power and evangelistic zeal in which to manifest His grace and His power, to the accomplishment of what as yet is not fully revealed; but I should like to have the message from the Korean Church impress upon our hearts the fact that the one great God-given means for the evangelization of a people is His own Word and that the acceptance of His Word has brought God's blessing upon the Korean people.

The one great commanding feature of the work in Korea has been the position, the supreme position, the perhaps almost unexampled position, given to instruction in the Scriptures as the very Word of God and the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.

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Seoul, Korea

June 20, 1910

Lillias Horton Underwood

Annual Report to the Members of the Presbyterian Mission in Korea

Dear Fellow workers,

This report embraces the work of 9 months from October 1909 to June 20th, 1910. During this time I have taught 5 Bible classes each week: at Mohakwan, Chahakol, inside the South Gate, Yung Tong Po (10 miles outside the city), and in the church Sabbath morning. Owing to country trips, the annual general class, one illness and my absences in Chai Ryung and Pyeng Yang, these classes have been repeatedly interrupted, as I could secure no one to take my place, yet in spite of this there has been quite a marked increase in the attendance; the average of all would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 100 under instruction, sometimes running a good deal over that. The Yong Tong Po class is made up of women from three small villages, and there were often 35 or 40 in attendance. The Mohakwan class ran up to 49, while the Chahakol class made up more largely than any, of newcomers, fluctuated, running down when I was absent, and coming up after I had been there two or three times consecutively. The Gospels of John and Luke were taught.

In January I went with Dr. Underwood on his country circuit, teaching a few Bible lessons whenever we stopped long enough, and holding a short class at Sam Wee, three miles distant from Hang Ju, while the men's class was in session in the latter village. Later I went down again to Sam Wee for a Saturday and Sunday, and gave the women and girls several hours study, as much as they could absorb in so short a time. I believe this is not the best way to teach country women, but the trip was more than worth while for the knowledge I thus gained of actual conditions in our circuit as they exist today. Much of the territory is new to us, and none of it had been seen by us for nearly four years since last visited before illness forced us to leave the country. This knowledge was absolutely necessary in planning for their needs, of the tremendous extent of which, no words could have conveyed any adequate idea.

We found wonderful growth everywhere, open doors everywhere, scarcely a village in the whole route without at least one Christian family, so that it seemed wicked not to take up a nomadic existence and spend the rest of our lives caring for this scattered flock. Among the sweetest and most earnest women were some of those handed over to us by Mr. Deming of the M.E. [northern Methodist] Mission. We found, among the women who were nominal believers, often because some near relative was a Christian, fearful ignorance of the essential truths, and ignorance in fact, of everything a woman ought to know; many were dull, apathetic, listless and dirty. Famine and hardship, with little to hope for, had accomplished all this, and they had not as yet come into the real vital relation to Christ which should have uplifted them. Such a state of things among our adherents is a shame to our church at home, to us on the field, and to the native church. Perhaps our district was worse than most, we had been away so long, and the groups have had only occasional hurried visits from different missionaries. It seems to the writer a great shortcoming on the part of the station that not once during the whole three years of our absence had those poor hungry lambs received the blessed sacraments, some had not even seen a missionary during the whole period, yet they had grown 30, 50 and 100 percent.

As a result of these two brief country trips, my conscience gave me no peace until a plan had been arranged for some local graded county classes to be held systematically for at least one week at

a time during the coming year and we shall at least in our circuits discourage holding any for less than a week, either by foreigners or native teachers. We called for volunteer workers among the women of the South Gate and Sai Moon An city churches, and following the Pyeng Yang plan, Mrs. Pieters and I gave these women a short series of lessons in Mark and Acts. These were mimeographed so that each teacher might have a copy, and we sent the few who could go, when the course was finished, into the country, with directions to teach the lessons from the papers, just as they themselves had been taught, dividing the women so that the new believers and those who could not read should be taught the catechism and Eunmun [native Korean script], and the higher class Mark and Acts, an hour's lesson each day for a week. Some time was to be spent in going from house to house among unbelievers with tracts, with which we had liberally provided them.

Dr. Gale's church also kindly lent us one of their most efficient women and these workers taught seven classes, returning full of delight and enthusiasm, reporting large attendance, deep interest, a few new believers in each place as a result of their efforts, and that they were received kindly and heard with interest by the heathen. Miss [Helen Isabella] Taylor kindly held a class with another of these volunteers at Moon San Po, and reported a wide open door. The churches visited of course paid the board of their teachers. Thus encouraged, our Woman's Committee decided to hold a Normal class of all the voluntary and paid women workers in the early fall, and to add to our curriculum a few simple lessons in practical hygiene, care of the home and family, and church etiquette. In our circuit I also sent out the first set of the Chai Ryung Home Study Course in [the Gospel of] John to the most advanced of the women, one here and there, and also sent a copy each of Mrs. Noble's booklet for mothers and Dr. Sharrocks' tract of simple medical instruction to each church with directions to the leaders to urge the women to read them and buy copies for themselves. We also sent copies of the little primer teaching Eunmun down to the churches.

I have prepared several tracts during the winter, mostly mere arrangements of texts on salvation, sin, judgment and the love of God, over 100,000 of which have been printed and distributed in our own circuit in the country and city, by Christians and leaders. In distributing these, I have found people everywhere willing and even glad to receive them.

In March I taught Ephesians to one of the divisions of the annual women's class in Seoul, and had the privilege also of assisting for nearly two weeks in the country class in Chai Ryung, teaching the first part of Acts to one division, and Colossians to another.

It was delightful to meet the ardent earnest women of both these classes, and a joy to teach those who show such intelligent interest; a joy unequalled as far as I know by any other work on earth. Some of the Whang Hai women were old friends of 10 or 15 years ago, who were under our care when they first believed, whom it was an especial privilege to meet again.

After our return to Seoul, with the consent of the Station, I employed two Bible women, one as a Bible colporteur under the British and Foreign Bible Society, and one with private funds. For many years I have tried to get on with voluntary workers alone, or with at most one employed by the natives, but the work has become so extensive and as a result of my country trip, I felt the need so extreme and pressing, that this step seemed absolutely necessary. I still hope that ere long our churches will pay the salaries of these women. They are both earnest Christians of long standing, long engaged in Christian work. One I expect to use chiefly in the city, and one most of the time in

the country as soon as she has had a little more training in systematic teaching.

The women of Sai Moon An [church] have been very faithful in house to house visiting this winter, often going two and two, and ably seconding Miss Wambold, who conducted one or two thorough visiting campaigns. They have brought in a good many women - from 5 or 6, to 10, 15, or 20 each Sunday for months, watching over and caring for them beautifully.

Quite a number of the women came regularly to the general teacher's meeting taught by Mr. Underwood Saturday evenings at our house all winter, and they taught classes on the Sabbath, setting a most desirable example to some Sunday School teachers of whom I have heard, by absolutely refusing to teach on Sunday if they had been unable to be present at the teachers meeting.

Although I did not visit in the homes, I tried to do considerable entertaining, and had about 150 men from the men's country class at one time, 40 school boys at another, the country women at the winter class, and two other large parties of from 30 to 60 women at different times, as well as several small dinner and supper companies of Korean friends. We served light refreshments to the crowds, had pianola, gramophone, and typewriter in requisition, played a few Korean charades, selecting such as would carry a Christian lesson, and of course always had several rousing hymns, a solo or two, ending with prayer. Light refreshments cost very little, either of money or trouble, and even not considering their generosity in entertaining us, it seems to bring us into a little warmer closer touch to show them a little hospitality, and we thoroughly enjoy it.

A great deal of my time has been absorbed by *The Korea [Mission] Field*, for the editing of the paper is but a small part of the work entailed. In order to get material I am obliged to keep up a brisk correspondence with the various stations of all the missions, on one hand, and on the other hand with the publishers in Japan, the business manager in Yun Tong, and often with subscribers and friends of the paper in America; but I believe it is more than worth while, and want to express my thanks to the readers, most of whom have been such kind critics, and have certainly encouraged and helped me. I also wish to thank our business manager, Mr. Reiner, for his kind and efficient cooperation, and friends in America who have gratuitously spent time and effort in securing long lists of subscribers. One of the friends has most kindly stood by us financially, so that there is no longer agonizing anxiety if a page or two more than the usual quota is added. To one and all, I wish to speak the thanks which really are beyond expression, and above all would I return thanks to the Master who has permitted me still to serve, though so lamely and poorly yet another year.

Respectfully submitted,

Lillias Horton Underwood

(from the archival microfilm records of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, Reel #285, Vol. 244 (cont'd), Annual Reports)

Annual Report submitted to the Presbyterian Mission, Korea by a Visitor from the Japan Mission

The year in Korea kindly granted by the Mission [in Japan] largely for health reasons, has been one of blessing in every respect. It is unnecessary to say that physically I have been benefitted, for a mere glance is sufficient to make that known. Spiritually, the year has been of great value to me. The new line of work, the heart to heart touch with the women and girls, not from the standpoint of a teacher, but as a friend interested in their salvation, have all brought much joy to my own soul.

The freedom from responsibility and the liberty to work and study as strength permitted, have added not only to strength but to a broader knowledge of the language [Japanese], I hope. And, may I say here, it has not been necessary to rest much. And though I have not worked hard, the hours have been full of little things. This too has been a joy, for truly, work is a blessing.

The Japanese in the little church in Seoul cordially received me into their midst and have been most ready to give me work among them. They first asked me to take a class of Sunday School girls from the Kato Jo Gakko [a Japanese school in Seoul], which they hoped to bring into the Sunday School through Judge Watanabe's daughter, who attends that school. We began with four school girls and two servant girls. The class increased, so when I left last month, there were twelve regular attendants, and three others who came once in a while. One was baptized in May. She is one of the servants mentioned. Her life has been very sad. Several years ago during some trouble between the Japanese and Koreans in Kunsan, her father, mother and sister were killed and she was left entirely alone. She was taken into the home of one of the Christians, who now lives in Seoul, and has served that family faithfully since that time. From the beginning of the class she drank in every word - has never missed a Sunday. Had the class existed for her alone it would have served its purpose. But God has been good, and all the girls besides the three who were already church members, have promised to become Christians. Their parents have received me most cordially in their homes, and no opposition to this step has been made. No English used as a drawing card, and no opposition in the homes! Truly, the whole situation is different in Korea!

I had hoped to do some work outside of the city of Seoul, but have found enough to do there visiting in the homes and attending the women's meetings. Mr. Ishimara, the pastor, kindly took Ohada San and me to the homes the first few weeks to introduce us to the women and help us find the places. From the first we were most cordially received and have spent many happy hours every week visiting from house to house.

Very few of these visits were mere social calls. The women were ready to talk about the Bible and we frequently had Bible study, prayer and hymns. As a rule, we gave more days to these calls and returned in the evening full of all sorts of sweet refreshments as well as sweet memories of happy hours in service.

Mrs. Watanabe [wife of Judge Watanabe] has been a most valuable helper. She knows many of the women in the city and has helped us gain entrance to many homes. She has been the leading worker in the women's meetings - always there to welcome new ones, always bringing someone with her, and always willing to pray personally for these women. She has led a good many

women into the church.

Mrs. Jo, the wife of a judge, is among the number. Before Mrs. Jo became a Christian her life was lonesome, childless and sad. She had nervous prostration and spent many despondent days. But, now, she is a bright, happy Christian, doing all she can to make Christ known to others. One day when we were holding a prayer meeting, speaking specially of Jesus' life of prayer, she seemed deeply touched, and confessed how often she had gone days without praying even since becoming a Christian. She promised to live a life of prayer from that day on. These remarks and the prayer which followed (the first she ever made in public) were both broken by sobs. When the prayer was over, there was not a dry eye. We were all touched and could scarcely sing the closing hymn.

A Mrs. Makiyama and two daughters, for whom Mrs. Watanabe had been praying and upon whom we had been calling, all promised to be Christians the first night of the meetings conducted by Mr. Gorbald and Mr. Tonamura.

A Mrs. Nakayama, whose husband wanted her to become a Christian, showed little or no interest at first when we called upon her. We made her a special subject of prayer and were rejoiced to see her heart gradually softened. Just as I was leaving for Manchuria, Mrs. Watanabe came to me with tears in her eyes, saying: "Mrs. Nakayama has just decided to follow Christ." I went at once to her (she was at the station to see me off), and as I talked with her, tears streamed down her cheeks. God had truly touched deeply one whose heart was very hard. I have since learned all four of these women were baptized the first Sunday in July.

Last year Mrs. Watanabe said: "I have not lived up to my privilege as a soul-winner. Do not follow my mistake, but look to my perfect Saviour." Truly God has now taken possession of her life, and she is doing a most valuable work for Him in Korea.

I have heard since leaving Korea that sixty-five new names were added to the list of inquirers during the special meetings conducted by Mr. Gorbald and Mr. Tonamura. The spirit of one-ness in this little church and the liberality of the Christians have deeply impressed me.

Mr. Hashimoto, a man who holds a high position in the Finance Department and who is the Sunday School superintendent, stands out on the street every night during the special meetings referred to, giving out invitations to the crowd continually thronging the main street. He did not hear any of the addresses so far as I know. The day I left, he had a cold and fever caught standing in the cold until late at night. Others faithfully took their part.

Children's Day was observed the first Sunday in June. Large quantities of beautiful flowers were brought by the children, lunch was served after the exercises. Then the flowers were made into small bunches and taken to the city hospital by representatives from each class. The church paid for the lunch, a Christian judge contributed the cake, while the Sunday School gave as its contribution, ten yen to Home Missions.

Gospel and tract distribution has occupied much of our time as we have walked from house to house making calls. The Japanese, as a rule, gladly receive a gospel, and I think read it, too. Many have heard of the Truth. One night, coming home from Suigen where I had been visiting one

of our Kanazama girls, I gave a small girl near me a leaflet. A half intoxicated Korean who had insisted upon sitting near me and talking Japanese to me, said, "Give me one. I can read Japanese." This interested those near by - a big Chinese sitting next the little girl took her leaflet away from her and began reading it. A little later a well dressed Japanese man came asking me for one. Then, a young man followed his example. Later, another came, and finally one of the train-boys came begging. The time between Suigen and Seoul was well spent by those men (all were reading and several of them reading aloud). My time was spent in prayer that their hearts might be opened to the "power of the cross", which was the subject of the tract distributed. Mr. [Frederick Stiles]Curtis will tell you how many thousand of gospels and tracts have been given away this past year.

I wish to speak of the extreme cordiality extended to me by the members of our [Presbyterian] Mission in Seoul. We were always included as members of the station, and asked to report monthly at station meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Reiner most kindly took me into their home for the first three months of the year, and they were most happy months. Then, came the winter and spring with the Curtises [F.S. & Helen Pierson Curtis], when we joined forces and kept open house for Japanese friends every Friday. Occasionally a week would pass without any caller, but seldom. We usually had from three to ten women during the day, and had many profitable hours with them. The daily prayer service held in our house, and attended by the rest of the people in the compound drew us all very close together and created a deeper interest in the hearts of the Korean missionaries for the Japanese work. Many earnest prayers were offered by them for our work among the Japanese.

It now remains to mention my trip to Manchuria. Were I to speak in detail of my two weeks with Dr. and Mrs. Winn [George H. & Blanche], I would need far more time than usually allotted to the average report, for I had the pleasure of going north on a trip with them as far as Mukden. Suffice to say, we traveled by day and by night in Pullman and in freight, caboose, made trains at 10:30 p.m. and 2:15 a.m. and they held meetings in between. At one place where our meeting was supposed to be for women, half the audience was men with dogs and babies extra. We saw the famous battle fields, visited all the important forts in Port Arthur in one day and Mrs. Winn held a meeting and cooking class besides. We camped in the Bryan house overnight, rose early, climbed 203-meter hill and were back in Dairen by noon. When we were not teaching, Mrs. Winn was either holding meetings, entertaining guests, or sight-seeing in Dairen. And we are alive to tell the tale, too!

The work in Korea and Manchuria should be seen by everyone in the [Japan] Mission, and I am sure if once seen, all would join in pushing it with all the forces of workers possible, and all would want to be located over there themselves.

In closing, let me say, wherever I am located from now on, I shall always look back upon this past year as one of great privilege and profit in every way, and shall always be chiefly grateful the Mission for consenting to the year in Korea, and to God for giving me so much joy in service at a time when peace of mind could only be secured by having a small share in the work.

Respectfully submitted,

Ida R. Luther

(from the archival microfilm records of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, Reel #280, Vol. 230, part 3)

Personal Annual Report for 1910

The year has passed with its round of duties, its blessings and its privileges. Rapid national transition changes the character of our work from year to year. Some of these changes might be marked thus:

- 1 - Less evident interest in the Gospel than ten years ago.

Fewer inquiring groups, fewer sightseers, fewer bustling people coming to church full of other than spiritual notions.

- 2 - More interest in the world at large.

We had the whole field to ourselves then, now new forces have developed that take the attention of the people. They have discovered not only a spiritual world, but a material one in which they are greatly interested. Many begin to think that the church is not abreast of the new learning of today. Many books have been printed in the native script, and these with native newspapers divide the field with the New Testament.

3. Foreigners have gone down in value in ten years.

The foreign missionary who occupied so high a place ten years ago has gone down in value and his place becomes more and more an advisory position only. This opinion is partly due to the fact that America, through Mr. [Theodore] Roosevelt, is supposed to have given Korea over to Japan. Once the name Moksa (pastor) occupied a unique and undivided reputation. Today it is not so, as there are many Korean moksas. In school work, too, foreigners were the great teachers for they only knew the subjects to be taught. Now many teachers have developed, some of whom are supposed to be far superior to the foreigner, hence this fall in value.

4. The Church has dropped in popularity.

Due no doubt partly to the fact that it persistently refuses to lend itself to political propaganda.

5. The spirit of independence is in the church as well.

This is seen by the Independent Movement in Chulla [province], and in other parts of the country.

Still, all tends to the rapid promotion of the truth. Evangelistic work has gone on with evidences of blessing and victory, ever forwards and onwards.

The Yun-mot-kol Church has had one of its hard years, the hardest in its history. One socially powerful member, because unable to get control of the government of the church, determined to wreck it. By the good hand of God on us his mind and motives were made evident

just in time to prevent his election to the eldership. This battle was won by the elder, deacons and leader, being quiet men of prayer who turned the other cheek when smitten, and said only good in return for evil. The trouble has been necessary to show what thoughts were in many minds and just where God's people truly were.

Among the young men of the church, three completed their first year studies at the Theological Seminary and were mentioned by the Principal as men of specially good influence.

One member of the church served as evangelist to represent the Woman's Academy. These students being unable to go out directly to preach chose Mr. Wun Se-sung to speak for them here and there throughout the city.

Special classes and prayer gatherings have been held, one at the New Year lasted for six days. Some fifty members took part coming each morning for prayer from 9 to 10 o'clock. Then they went out to distribute tracts, Gospels of Mark, and preach in the city till 3 p.m., when they returned to the church to report, and close the day with prayer.

The services have been well attended. Every Sunday morning nearly a thousand people gather for Bible Study and worship. Contributions raised during the year without any special appeals amounts to about \$2.50 American gold per member. The equivalent in America would be nearly ten times this amount, as wages here are 20 cents a day while at home they are nearly \$2.00. Meals here at 5¢ would in America be six or eight times as much. Salaries here at \$10.00 a month would be equivalent to a hundred dollars at home, so that \$2.50 per member would equal about \$25 a member for a Western church.

The schools in connection with the church have gone forward with the regular course of study. The arranging for a fixed form for registration and reporting has taken time and effort. Several calls at the Educational Department have been necessary and frequent correspondence. The boys number 48 and the girls 60, all very happy in their work. They have had excellent teachers that the church has paid for quite alone without any foreign help, and the year has closed with a class of graduates, boys and girls.

Bible translation has taken considerable time. The completion of the last books of the Old Testament and proof-reading have constituted the work. We await the output of the result of these years of labor in a complete Bible in the simple native script. The labor of it none can imagine or calculate who has not had a part. In the whole book there are about one million seven thousand syllables. To read each of these three times, examine, repeat, take careful note, means over five million times focusing the eye and the thought - - - a long weary process that of course several have shared in though the bulk of the labor has fallen on two or three. There is now to be prepared from this native edition a mixed-script edition. This will provide us with books that will relieve us of the pure Chinese character editions that are such a hindrance; a hindrance from two points of view. In the first place, they cannot be read definitely, and in the second they cannot be quoted or learned from, verse by verse.

This year I was interested, seeing we have three forms of printed book available, to know what the 3rd and 4th years students of the Theological Seminary were using. [Was it] Chinese,

Unmun (native script), or mixed script? Out of 45 students I found 12 used the pure character (Chinese), 9, the native script (unmun), and 24 used the mixed script. It may help to indicate the important place that mixed script has with us, and the importance of getting the Old Testament into it as soon as possible.

During the year I have been daily called upon to work at the Korean-English Dictionary, still in press. We hope that if the printer be given somewhat of a free hand it will be completed this year. We are now at page 823. On each page there are about 300 Korean syllables, 300 English words, and 100 Chinese characters, 700 in all. For 823 pages this totals for all, 576,100 words and characters. Three readings of proof means 1,728,300 objects for the eye to focus itself upon and take careful note of. This reading has been a part of my task for the months past.

Pilgrim's Progress has been revised and has been printed and will be out in a few weeks. The lack of this book for a few years has been a great loss. Its return to the field of missionary effort will be gladly welcomed.

Along with Dr. Underwood I am engaged on a New Testament with notes that we hope to have out in a year more, that will be a great help. A vast amount of literary work remains to be done before we have equipment sufficient for the church so rapidly growing.

The Theological Class engaged six weeks of this year. This, of all the work before the missionary is surely the most congenial. These men gathered from every quarter of the land are being prepared for leaders and guides of the vast number of Christians. In this class it delighted me to see faces first met elsewhere under far different circumstances and associations. One, Chun Keon, I first saw twelve years ago in a little inn in east Korea where an awful drunken fight had taken place, and where everything about bespoke filth and ignorance and demon possession. Chun came to ask in a quiet manner, the meaning of our coming. A year later I saw him cast off by his father and cursed, but today in peace and gentleness he takes his second year in the Seminary. Kim Chang-hyun I first saw on a rainy night in Wonsan. He asked if he believed would somebody pay for his rice. I thought then that he was hopeless, but his companion Na, whom I remember well, seemed so intelligent and hopeful. Na has since drifted away into forgottenness, while the rice seeking mercenary Kim, has proven an elder of great use and spiritual power. Another man, Chun Hoon-Suk, came to have me teach him English eleven years ago now. I began with the word "conscientiously". We laboured over that word for two days as to meaning and sound. The meaning was fairly get-at-able but not the sound. Chun tried it along the sides of his mouth, tried it in his throat, laboured with his tongue to make the right sound come and then gave it up. But he never gave up his faith, and years later was elected an elder and has been a most useful man.

Others were there in the class calling back long years of experiences and bringing up pictures of old Korea, long forgotten journeys, hardships, surprises, delights. I greatly enjoyed the class.

I had also a part in the Bible Institute held in Seoul during the month of June. There were 36 students present, and this part of the work we hope to see largely developed in the near future.

In March I went to Japan to meet coming out from England a special friend of long

acquaintance, Miss Ada Louisa Sale. For fifteen years our homes had been acquainted and we had corresponded. As family parties we had climbed Asama together, had joined in numberless walks about Yokohama, had met in England, had picnicked on the old Scotch loch made famous by Lord Ullin's daughter. We were married on April 7th in the Union Church, Yokohama, on a beautiful day that gave all promise, and yet did not overdo it, of a very happy life. My thanks and hers go to the members of the station who so kindly welcomed and do welcome her, and we hope through the years to come to show our appreciation, and to make good all your best wishes for us.

Statement of statistics for Yun-mot-Kol Church, Wang-sim-ni and Dook-sum.

Yun-mot-Kol	Communicants- -----	352
	Catechumens -----	143
Wang-sim-ni	Communicants- -----	71
	Catechumens-----	
Dook-sum	Communicants -----	4
	Catechumens-----	
Contributions:		unreadable on microfilm

Personal Report to the Presbyterian Mission Annual Meeting

Just how much has been accomplished during the past year in the Taiku Presbyterian Hospital toward advancing the Kingdom, one cannot tell, but the effort has been made to follow the Master in "preaching the good tidings to the poor, recovering of sight to the blind, in setting at liberty them that are bruised, and proclaiming the acceptable year of the Lord."

To this end, daily morning prayers, lasting from thirty to forty minutes, led by the doctor or by Mr. Su, the evangelistic helper, have been held, at which the Scriptures have been read and explained, Gospel songs sung, and prayer offered. By frequent repetition in concert, the Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed have been committed by many of the patients.

Mr. Su has tried to gain the friendship of every patient. He has written their letters, executed commissions and rendered their service in many ways. Every afternoon he has also read and explained the Bible in the main ward. It has been our endeavor to have a spiritual atmosphere in the hospital that our patients may realize our anxiety for soul as well as body. Prayers aloud for patients who are ill help to maintain this. So does the personal giving of Bibles or other books to individuals, and inviting them to read them.

E. Cham Pong, a well-to-do merchant, widely known throughout the city has been an invalid for seven years. He developed a pleurisy and emphysema and was brought to the hospital in bad condition. His friends wanted him treated with medicine only, and said, "He is too weak for the "Keege chil" [instrument work]. "Keege-chil" being insisted upon they took him home, where as he continued to fail, in desperation they brought him back, and he was operated upon successfully. During four weeks of convalescence, he heard the Gospel constantly, but it seemed to make no impression. The day he went home, however, earnest prayer was made with him privately, and not without effect, for he said to someone later, "How is it possible for a man to resist longer, when he is prayed for specially like that?" He did not become a true Christian all at once, but has done so lately, as have also his two boys of twelve and nineteen years, who constantly visited their father at the hospital.

The regular Sunday afternoon service in the hospital hall has been maintained during the year, two of the Sundays in the month in charge of Rev. H.M. Bruen, the hospital pastor, the other led by Mr. Som

Early in the month, recognizing that the medical students were not getting enough advanced Bible teaching, owing to their confining hospital duties, which kept most of them from attending Sunday School, the doctor organized a Bible class which has been held Sunday afternoons in the main ward, that the patients also might benefit from it. It has proved we believe, helpful to all. Free discussion along the regular lesson topic has been invited and the great themes of the Gospel brought out clearly.

For a missionary hospital to obtain results in the spiritual sphere, it must obtain them surgically and medically as well. Very many of our patients reason that a religion whose followers are able to work cures so miraculous in their eyes must be exceptional - superior to all others they know; and if a cure is wrought, their minds are most open to receive the truth.

The mother of Su Sak Pool, aged sixty-five years, came, stone-blind from cataract in both eyes. She was asked, "Do you believe on Jesus?" "No, but if you cure me, I will and so will my son who has

come to take care of me". Her married daughter also said, "I, too, have a mind to believe, and will if my mother's sight is restored." The operation was successful, and one day she walked into morning prayers without assistance. After they were over, she spoke up, "God has given me back my sight and now I am going to believe on Jesus". Before they left, Su Sak Pool, her son, a bright boy of eighteen years, also decided. Her daughter, too, says she believes in her mind but dares not openly because her husband hates it.

Since the "Jesus Kyo" (Jesus Doctrine Church) has been widely preached in Korea, Buddhism has markedly declined. Quite a number of the younger monks are leaving the monasteries, ashamed to continue the worship of idols, now held even by many non-Christian Koreans to be a ridiculous practice. Young Kim Hyung-Yun, an intelligent looking Buddhist priest, was over a month in convalescing after a surgical operation. He has little to say, but lay quiet for many days. I inquired on one occasion "Have you not yet decided to be a Christian?" "Yes," he said, "I have". "And what led you to decide?" "The difference between what I have here, and all that worship in the temples which I know is foolishness." Mr. Su and some of the students were very skeptical about his change of heart. He had no money to pay the operation fee agreed upon, or his board bill, but promised to send it in three months. As he lived many miles away and had no property, he could give us no security, but, selling him a Bible and hymn-book on credit, we let him go, Mr. Su remarking, "That is the last we shall hear of him." Promptly on the date agreed upon, we received a post office order for the amount (yen 15.00) and a long letter of gratitude. The amazement of the hospital staff was great, but so is the power of our Gospel.

During the year, one of our medical students has dropped out on account of poverty. We would like to take on another in his place the coming winter for the services he will render as assistant, but do not feel able to guarantee his salary, which would be thirty-six dollars a year for five years. The other six students have continued doing excellent work. Regular instruction in practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, anatomy, Pathology, and materia medica, has been given them by the physician in charge. Mr. Adams kindly arranged to let them take two hours a week in Physiology at the Academy, which has been a great help. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Bruen have continued last year's instruction in English, and Mr. Crothers and Mrs. Sawtell have each had a similar class for the juniors which was much appreciated, a knowledge of English being almost indispensable for a medical education. The three senior students are now quite capable, and are sent out to attend calls for assistance in obstetrical cases. These cases are always abnormal, for a Korean household never thinks of having even a native doctor in attendance at a normal labor case.

The hospital's reputation has been increased the past months chiefly through operations on the blind and treatment of morphine and opium users. Chung Suksa from Koryung, a morphine user, was carried in, suffering from violent cocaine convulsions, for the morphine habitues largely combine the two drugs. He was hollow-eyed, weak, and emaciated - a miserable specimen, and recovered slowly, but in twenty-eight days was ready to be discharged. Lest he go directly back to evil companions in Taiku, we had a horse brought to the hospital door, put him on, and sent him home in charge of a trusty man. He returned on a visit some weeks later, fat and happy professing Christianity, and has not fallen back, nor have any of this year's patients so far as known. Most of them are from the wealthy idle class, young yang-bans [aristocrats] and dancing girls. Koreans have not the slightest idea of the treacherous nature of these drugs. There is no literature or public opinion on the subject, and most begin their use, either eating or hypodermic as a child would eat a new cough lozenge guaranteed to cure its cold. The public and indiscriminate sale of opium and morphine by the bottle, and hypodermic syringes on the part of six out of seven of the leading drug stores in Taiku was reported to the Japanese president, who promised to investigate the matter.

Charity cases have been as numerous as last year. A big boy of thirty years (every Korean [man] is a boy until he marries) hobbled into the dispensary with a leg-ulcer ten years old, as large as a saucer. It needed skin-grafting. "But I have no money", he said. "What is your trade?" "I am a mangel-maker" (a mangel is a two-inch horsehair band worn about every Korean man's forehead). One of the students suggested that we let him work for his "rice-price". "Buy him three horses' tails and that will keep him busy". So the three horses' tails were bought and he has been busy weaving mangens out of them while his ulcer heals. We will sell the mangens later at the public market.

One young fellow, Ri Soon-Myung, we kept a charity patient for nearly a year, and after repeated operations healed him of a disease of long standing. We found after he had been with us a short time, that he was a well-known robber, and the Koreans say, one of the wickedest men in this part of the country. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Gospel and professed conversion before he left. We are not sure, but hope he was sincere.

Barbarous methods of native doctors have brought us many cases. Pak Choon-Sil had a small abrasion on one foot. It did not heal up readily, so the native practitioners applied the "sook", a little cone of sulphur and dried leaves placed on the sore and set on fire. This was naturally followed by a scar somewhat insensitive to touch. "Alas!" cried Pak, "This is the beginning of the poong pyung" (wind-disease, as leprosy is called.) So the native doctor was again called and applied a much larger "sook" over the spot, to burn out the leprosy. A still larger insensitive scar followed. "Sook" after "sook" was then applied until the foot was deformed, raw and bleeding, a menace to life. When he came to the hospital, it required amputation below the knee. Pak is one of the jolliest Koreans we know. Now that he has gotten rid of his supposed leprosy he beams radiantly, and almost every time we go near his bed, he thanks the Lord for his goodness, for he has become a genuine Christian.

There is a well-known woman doctor in Taiku who makes a specialty of tuberculosis. After massaging the patient's head or spine, she pretends to abstract with a pair of tweezers, thin white thread-like bones about an inch long. She has removed many of these from the wife of Elder Kim, leader of the Taiku church. Mr. Kim says she is a fraud but as his wife is dying of consumption, he wishes to humor her. The doctor told the women of Mr. Kim's household that the bones could not be removed if the patient's husband was present and that the patient must continue to take the medicine prescribed by the American doctor, as that made it easier for her to find and abstract the bones. Elder Kim brought us several of these specimens, which, upon examination with a microscope proved to be identical with the bones in the fin of the Korean herring.

Korean knowledge of anatomy is faulty. A man came in with a tremendously enlarged liver extending across the whole abdomen - "What is your most troublesome symptom?" he was asked. He pointed to his liver and said, "There is some trouble with my stomach. No matter how often or what I eat, one-half of my stomach is always hungry and one-half is always full".

Medical cases do not prove very satisfactory as a rule because unwilling to remain long enough for thorough treatment, but occasionally a striking case occurs. We were called to see the wife of a last year's medical student, Chung Cham-Pong, son of the wealthiest man in the province, who was dropped because he found the work too hard. We found the wife sitting in the middle of the room propped up by two women, gasping for breath and ready to expire any minute, a weak heart at the bottom of the trouble. There was considerable laughter among the crowd of relatives, women and young men gathered in the courtyard, when prayer was offered for her recovery. Vigorous treatment instituted at once and continued all night, snatched her from the grave and two days later she was well enough to be removed

to the hospital. She improved steadily and read constantly from the copy of the Bible placed in her room. She proved exceedingly intelligent and when I asked one morning whether she understood the Gospel now, she answered, "I don't understand all about the Holy Spirit, I am learning these hymns now, you see" (and she pointed to a hymn-book with several little slips of paper between the leaves). "I mark those places that have references about the Spirit), and ask my grandmother who comes every day to visit and pray with me, about them". She became a true Christian before returning home. The father and mother are still heathen but the grandmother is a Godly old lady.

The friends who read last year's report remember E No-Een, the wealthy old gentleman of the old school who stayed so long in the hospital, was so much trouble, and seemed almost persuaded to believe. One day this winter, a tall young fellow in mourning costume presented himself at the office for treatment. Not recognizing him, I asked his name. "Don't you remember me?" he said. "I am E No-Een's son. My father is dead". "And how is it with you now?" "Oh, I became a Christian this winter," he replied. Someone remarked who heard it, "You fished for the father, but caught the son."

Those among our patients who were Christians before coming to the hospital frequently surprise us by the depths of their faith. Han Su-Chai, who was teacher in the Christian boys' school of Taiku, when told that his disease was incurable, inquired: "Will I die soon?" The answer was that we could not say definitely, but he would probably live some time". "That is good", he said, "for there will be time to leave the hospital, go and see my friends and get ready to die; and it will give my Heavenly Father time also to get ready to receive me".

The dispensary connected with our hospital has had more patients than ever before. The senior students have done excellent work in treating cases, and in preaching, especially in selling and giving away copies of Mark, which they have voluntarily purchased with their own funds from the doctor. They have worked under great difficulties in our unhygienic building, mud-walled and partly straw-thatched, and so disagreeable in spite of our efforts at cleaning, that our better class patients will not enter it, but wait in the yard outside and go away when it is cold or rainy. Although our request for \$2500 for a new one was approved three years ago by the Mission, no donor has yet been found. The personal work that Mrs. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Bruen have done among the patients during the year has been much appreciated. We are also greatly indebted to Dr. A.G. Fletcher of Andong, for his assistance in the operating work during the winter months and during the illness of Mr. Sawtell in November. We have also appreciated the capable assistance Miss McKenzie has been able to give us, both in the hospital and in private nursing when her language study did not interfere.

From the following friends, gifts have been received during the year:

Mission Study Class - Miss Catherine St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Miss S. Sharpe, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

(Signed) Woodbridge O. Johnson, M.D.

(from the archival microfilm records of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Reel #285, Vol. 244 (cont'd))

Stirling, Scotland (Waverley Hotel)

June 26, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Alice My Dearest:

I am certainly having a great opportunity and privilege in thus again visiting these scenes with Tom - in meeting so many people of interest and in seeing so many varying conditions of life - and I am learning much - but oh, how I wish I might have you with me and how I do long and hunger for you so that at times I am tempted to just drop all of this and hurry off to you & the children again. It does seem so long since I saw you and living without you is hardly living at all any more. Not quite two months since we parted but it seems an age.

Last night we came through beautiful country crossing the great Firth of Forth bridge and seeing a most beautiful sunburst on the water. We reached here about 8 o'clock - walked for an hour and a half - saw Drummond's Grove - the monument to the Covenanter martyrs and looked off over the great plain of the battle of Bannockburn off to Wallace's monument and looked up to Stirling Castle which Robert Bruce won back 600 years ago from Edward I of England. You know how the old Scottish history moves me and I am enjoying it all.

We attended two churches today - both United Free Presbyterian and enjoyed both. Met a Presbyterian from Australia here who knows and is interested in their work in Korea. He heard me in Synod Hall and asked me today if I were not the one who spoke there.

In Edinburgh I met Count Moltke again - had good talks with him - also Miss Barton & her friends who wished to be remembered to you - also Mr. Morgan - two of them - one from London, one from New Jersey. Took luncheon & tea with them all at different times - also with Mr. Severance - met dozens more of people of great interest - Mr. Goforth - Mr. Douglas of Liao Yang, Lord Radstock's son and his daughter & came to know them. Lord Radstock led Dr. Baedeker to Christ & was his friend in the Russian work. We had some great addresses during Conference - those from Dr. Denney of Glasgow & Prof. Paterson of Edinburgh being especially fine.

Last night we saw the dark side of Scottish life also during our walk through the street here where on Saturday night there is so much drunkenness & quarreling. Oh! for the time when we shall have a new heaven & new earth. How these poor people even in Christian lands need the Gospel.

Mr. & Mrs. Alexander have asked me to visit them in England. I may spend a day there - but our time will be limited if we are to carry out our plan to see the continent. We expect however to take things easily & get a real rest - not to work too much at sight-seeing.

Bushels of love to you all. Am so homesick for you & the boys and every child makes my heart ache for them and yet jump with joy in the consciousness of possession of them & you and all our love. May God bless & keep you all & bring us together soon.

Oh, girlie, I long to tell you again how I love you.

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

An Dong, Korea

June 28, 1910

Sadie N. Welbon

Dear Dr. Brown:-

We wish to let you know that we are here in An Dong. I do not say settled, for the repairs on temporary quarters even are not quite completed but we hope to move into these in a few days.

Mr. Welbon, the four little folks and myself left Seoul May 28th, arriving here June 3rd. Last week Dr. Fletcher moved up and this week we are expecting Mr. Crothers.

We are all very glad to be here, but just now feel a little cut off from headquarters since we do not belong anywhere and are not receiving the Board's letters. Will you please consider us now as an organized Station though we are a small one - and let us have our share of your good letters.

We understand that the Mission will send the new man, Mr. Phillips, I believe, to us here in An Dong for which we are grateful. [That didn't happen. The Phillips' went to Pyeng Yang].

I have opened a Thursday afternoon study class for the women, and together with house-keeping, gardening and the four children, I have not found time to dwell upon the fact that I am the only woman here, but I hope that the Board will look with favor upon an early addition of either single or married ladies to An Dong station.

Please address us, "Andong, North Kyung Sang Province, Korea". Some of our mail was given to Antung, China because the "D" was changed for a "T". The "T" is used instead of a "D" in Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop's map but we prefer it spelled "An Dong". Many of our missionary friends wish to locate us on the map in the *Year Book* [of Prayer for Missions]. This may be too late for the coming year and I do not know where to send - or to whom, rather, but if this does not come under your lines will you please pass this letter to the one interested, asking that our names in the *Year Book* may go down under An Dong station.

With kindest regards from us all to yourself and members of the Board, I am

Very sincerely,

Sadie N. Welbon

(For the Station)

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, #71)

Moffat Scotland

July 1st, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

(written inside a panoramic letter card containing 8 photos of town of Moffat and vicinity)

Alice dearest:

In this pretty little town again with the beautiful country around it - where Moffat Water runs down a very pretty glen through the great trees which are such an attractive part of the views here in Scotland. We visited the old Parish Church Cemetery again today and Tom took some photographs. This afternoon we called upon Mr. Francis Moffat in Moffatdale, meeting him and his wife, son William and daughter Nellie. We had tea with them and a very pleasant call and Tom took some more photos of the house & place. Just where this family would come in in the history of the clan I know not, but on the strength of the name, we called before 12½ years ago and again this time and were most cordially received. You have an invitation to call with the children the next time.

Tom [brother Thomas C. Moffett] and I are having a great lark and a good time. [I] was made glad this morning by your letter of [the] 13th and the cake for 1st & 12th forwarded here from London. Glad to know my Moscow letter reached you.

Study the little fellow [baby Charles] and find out if you can what causes the crying. If a stubborn will - it will take time no doubt for him to get control over it but consistent firmness will finally give the victory if coupled with prayer - for we must not forget that we must have a strength not our own to successfully train these boys. I join you today in the celebration of June 1st [their wedding anniversary] & June 12th's [baby Charles' birthday] anniversary dinners.

How I do long to see you. Tomorrow we go to England to Warwick, Stratford & Oxford.

Love to you all from

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Warwick, England

July 4, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Alice Dearest:

Will celebrate the 4th by going through this old castle the finest one in England and by a journey to Stratford on Avon. Wish we could sit down here together and read Shakespeare for a month.

My! but how much reading one would like to do as he travels from place to place and realizes how much he has left undone. Truly this is a great trip but I am so homesick nevertheless and much as I am profiting by the experience I shall be glad when I can get back home. I want you with me hereafter and then I can fully enjoy the sights and the scenes. What beautiful country we see and how well kept and what beautiful trees, flowers and shrubbery! It all makes me long to care for our little place and make it a thing of beauty.

We both keep well and Tom enjoys it all. We meet American tourists everywhere by the score. There must be 30 or more of them at this hotel and some of them are queer folks, indeed. Met two Oxford Rhodes scholars Saturday on the train. One was an old Hanover boy whom Tom knew at Phoenix, Arizona. What a small world it is after all! We expect to see _____ Weyer Riggs in Germany. You remember we met them in Berkeley 3 years ago. Tom is waiting for me - so with a heart full of love to you all - kisses to Jamie & Charles - and a great longing for you -

Lovingly your Husband,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Oakland, California

July 9, 1910

Lucia Hester Fish

My dear Aunt, [written to an aunt in Carpinteria]

Home again and wishing for the sound of the ocean, the black snake as it whistles down on poor old Fritz, the rattle of more than two dishes in the sink, etc., etc. I did have such a good time. Moreover, here we should have to go way out to the cemetery to see a monument and the Berkeley hills look chubby and babyish after Carpinteria.

Still Edith, of course, is pretty good to look at. Still she hankers after Carpinteria and thinks it would be loads of fun to know her cousins there. It is too bad Ben did not have more time.

Today we called on Step and heard some startling news about Lucia Gere and Jeffries. Do change your opinion of the fighter. It seems Lucia and a friend were driving in Brookdale several weeks ago, their horse was frightened by an auto, threw them out and ran away. The five men in the machine stopped and when Lucia came to, she saw her friend in the arms of one of them who was saying "Do speak. Tell me you are not hurt." She asked them presently to go on and try to stop the horse but they refused to leave the ladies alone in that condition so the ladies climbed into the machine and the horse was caught. He was so frightened that one man had to sit on his head and another said "Jeffries can hold down your horse, ladies." Then the papers say "Little Miss Gere exclaimed, "What, Jeffries!" It was when he was in training at Rowardenman (sp?) near Brookdale.

That is a long story and it is getting late but do tell the girls that lunch they put up was super fine. I was having such a good time with it that the conductor did not have the heart to interrupt me to take the ticket. Why oh why didn't I just get over to Santa Barbara and save all that scrip? The ticket was good only for two days. Lost!

With love from all and many thanks for the good time you gave to me.

Lucia Hester

The talker in the Jeffries crowd and the chief sympathizer was Corbett.

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

London, England

July 13, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

My Dearest:

We did have a fine time in Oxford seeing most beautiful college gardens and the interesting old college buildings. How one does learn & re-learn history in such places. We stayed in a boarding home where an old Hanover [college] boy whom I knew at Princeton 4 years ago was staying. He is one of the Rhodes scholars. The Magdalen College tower is perhaps the finest object there.

We reached here Monday night. Tuesday I did some purchasing - table linen & towels and at night we went to Mr. McKenzies for dinner - reaching our hotel again about 11 p.m. Had a fine time there this time, also. In the afternoon I was in St. Paul's for a while enjoying its grandeur. This morning Tom and I selected the carpet rugs & succeeded we think very well. I bought \$100⁰⁰ worth of them all told. How I did long for you while we were attempting to decide upon them.

We took luncheon with Mr. McKenzie at National Liberal Club & then went to House of Commons - getting a view of Parliament in session - then a view of the buildings of Westminster Abbey, etc. - and tonight have been packing - preparing to go to Birmingham again tomorrow for two days in the Alexander home & then back here for a start to Holland & Germany. Expect to sail from Cherbourg, France on July 30th steamer New York American Line for New York - due August 6th. Two letters received from you here.

Lots of love to you all -

Lovingly,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel A. Moffett papers)

London, England

July 17, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

Alice My Dearest:

I am longing for the time when I can sit down with you to talk to you of all the experiences of this trip - which is proving a much longer one than I expected and one given almost entirely to England.

After our delightful time on the sea coast in Cornwall with the Alexanders we returned to London. Here Mr. McKenzie was ever so attentive and we had a fine touch with his home taking dinner with them last Tuesday evening and taking luncheon with him also at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday. Then we spent several hours in the House of Commons enjoying the opportunity to know how England's law makers deal with public matters. A visit to St. Paul's and to Westminster Abbey - shopping and whatever was incidental in our walking or riding here & there - filled up the two days and we were off again by train Thursday morning for Birmingham for the promised visit to the Alexanders in their own home. They were cordiality personified and we had a delightful 2 days visit in their beautiful home. Mr. A. had them all assemble and then questioned me on the principles, the growth, & the incidents of our work - having his short hand stenographer taking down all I said. We talked and sang, listened to the gramophone, celebrated their 6th anniversary (wedding), played "bowls" on the lawn - a new game to me which I have long wanted to know, looked over photographs taken in Korea & selected 30 of them for myself and had a general good time - finding out how genuine they all are. We left them Saturday morning and our thoughts & prayers are much with them now for while there the physician said Mr. Alexander must be operated upon for appendicitis. He is in good trim for it but it is always a dangerous operation.

Reaching here yesterday I selected our dining room chairs - 8 regular and two layer arm chairs to match, costing about \$3⁰⁰ apiece - dark oak. We made arrangements for our tickets from Cherbourg, France to New York - July 30th.

In the afternoon we attended an anti-women-suffrage demonstration on Trafalgar Square - some thousands gathering - addressed from 5 platforms. It was most amusing. The Suffragettes [spread out] in all parts carrying circulars, selling "Votes for Women" badges, etc. and growing angry and demonstrative in their opposition to the speakers. I enclose some of the many circulars I received there - both pro & con.

This morning [we] attended service in St. Margarets chapel, Westminster, to hear Canon Hensley Henson, an interesting character and an interesting speaker - but the whole service was lacking in real spiritual helpfulness. I am not satisfied with Church of England services.

This afternoon after a nap I am jotting off this to you and then we go for evening service to a Presbyterian Church. Tomorrow we go to Holland & then to Germany - and I am ready for home - long for home & for you. My precious girlie I shall be so glad to quit learning about things & just to live again with you for a good long while. Much to write you - but this only just now.

A heart full of love to you & all.

Lovingly,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Chung Ju, Korea

July 18, 1910

F.S. Miller

Dear Dr. Brown:

Will you please give the enclosed letter to Miss Alice Davison for the contributors to Chung Ju station and ask her to send a copy to each one - society or individual. Also, the page of notes if she thinks best. I have sent lists of those interested here.

In the division of territory here we gave up 17 groups of 62 members & 75 catechumens
& received 27 groups of 35 members & 77 catechumens.

This will show you how true the Methodist contention was that they had such an overwhelmingly larger work here than we in the neighborhood of Chung Ju. The groups we gave up were giving liberally. Those we received had not learned to take the first steps in giving. In one place, Yon Dong & Ok Chun counties, where a printed report said they had 500 Christians, their pastor could not find one who kept the Sabbath & whom he was willing to turn over. In groups where the leaders signed a paper saying all were Sabbath-keeping Christians, they afterward frankly confessed that not one had been keeping the Sabbath. I found six out of eight at market on the Sabbath in one group, yet some of these Christians and leaders are among those I report to you as received.

We are glad division was put through but feel like a man who hears: "Your money or your life" and says: "take the money". He does not feel that the transfer was legal nor that it will stand. We shall not attempt to make it right but await the time when God makes it right.

I feel that we were cut down from a field for a six or seven-man station to one for five - & that on false pretenses. We should have had all south of the Han river, at least. Especially is this so when Mr. Taylor, a man who has been here less than three years & knows less of the language than Mr. Kagin, has nine counties, almost as much as they allowed our whole station to have. He is working in his inexperience about three times as much as I am allowed to work. He's a good friend of mine and I am not jealous, only stating facts. Mr. Burdick has eleven counties just north of us - taking in what we turned over in this province. So he has as much as our whole station.

Yours sincerely,

F.S. Miller

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #84)

Seoul, Korea

July 18, 1910

H.G. Underwood

Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D.
Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York

My dear Dr. Brown:-

Your letter of June 9th to the Mission in certain features was a great surprise. In the first place the suggestion concerning Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. Fletcher and their expenses was rather a surprise. I presumed, naturally, that all items that might come up during the year in our regular work would have to come out of the appropriation, but there are such things as emergencies, and certainly this was one of them. Mrs. Mills was taken seriously ill at a place where she could not get the necessary medical and surgical treatment, and was compelled to come to Seoul. The health of the other brother at the station in Kang Kai demanded that somebody should at once proceed to take his [Dr. Mills'] place. The action at that time in sending Dr. Fletcher there and in bringing Dr. Mills to Seoul was such that it avoided the necessity of a return home. It was one of those actions that was a great saving of money as well as time on the field for the Board. Had Mrs. Mills not come to Seoul for the operation which she finally underwent, it would have meant either the loss of her life or her return to America; had Dr. Fletcher not gone to take the place of Dr. Mills in Kang Kai it might have meant some ill health to Mrs. Blair. There was only one thing for the Mission to do if it desired to save life and money for the Board, and that was to have Dr. Mills come to Seoul and Dr. Fletcher go to Kang Kai. The Board suggested that this should have been drawn from the work on the field. Such a course in these cases may mean that the Mission will be compelled to allow such people to return home. It would really be a saving to the Board to allow us to do as we did in the case of Dr. and Mrs. Mills. It seems to me that the Board could hardly have looked upon the question in its full light or they would not have decided as per your letter.

The second matter concerns the suggestion in regard to the Seoul Station and college work here. It has certainly been a great surprise to the men on the Educational Committee and to all those engaged in educational work in Seoul to have, as their first intimation, that you were considering the question of but one college in Korea, - the statement in the letter, together with the suggestion made by you on the 190th page of your Report. It would have been natural, it seems to us, that the opinions of those who are engaged in educational work here in the Capital, and the reasons why they deemed that college work should be done here, should have been sought; and yet our Committee and those engaged in educational work had not the faintest idea that such a thought was in your mind, or we would have gladly heard anything that you had to say in regard to the matter and to have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with you. The matter of college work was up when I was in your city, and I never heard any suggestion that we should not have it. In fact, I put before you plans and suggestions concerning the enlargement of this work, and still received no intimation that you were thinking anything but what our plans were for the best. In addition to this, we have for several years past, looked forward to college work in Seoul. The Mission has taken action with this in view, and the Board has not gone contrary to it. This action has been reiterated from time to time. If you will turn to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting in Pyeng Yang, 1908 Educational Committee's Report 1-D, you will see that it refers to colleges at Pyeng Yang and Seoul. Appropriations asked for in previous years passed by the Board included the Science Hall which would hardly have been a part of the equipment of the small High School. The Mission and the Board by its approval, or,

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if you want it put that way, by its non-objection to the Mission action, stand committed to college work in Seoul. Our Seoul institution in its catalogue, as issued from year to year, has always announced that it had academic and collegiate departments. When the school was registered (it is the only registered Mission School of higher grade in our work here), it was registered as an institution with its academic and collegiate and normal departments; that the academic and normal departments were being carried on now and that the collegiate departments would be begun at once. Applications for admission to the collegiate department were in hand when Mr. E.H. Miller left here, but owing to his departure the Mission was unable to plan for this work. Early in the year we notified the Department of Education that we were planning for the collegiate courses this year, and a number of applications are already in. The delay has been such that we are compelled to open a two years course at once instead of one year.

Another important feature that I think ought to be borne in mind is that eventually our high-school department will be almost entirely taught by natives under the direction of foreigners, and it is our practice to utilize some of those studying in the college to teach in the academic departments. We would not have these men to thus teach were it not that we are having the collegiate work going on this year. In connection with our school here in Seoul we have now divided the institution into departments with, so far as it is possible, a specialist at the head of each department, which specialist will himself do the most of the collegiate teaching, but will direct those under him in the high-school departments. In accordance then with the action of the Mission and our registration with the Government, as well as our notification to them, the Seoul institution has its College Department. The Vice Minister of Education, Mr. Tawara, whom you met, was over to the school recently, congratulated me on the work that we were doing, referring especially to the Collegiate Department. You speak of the small number of men in the colleges at the present time: I think that you will agree that we would not want to begin with too large a number. Pyeng Yang had last year fifty-four in the college, which, considering that it was a beginning, was a goodly number, and after we shall have been running our college work for as long as that, judging from the letters that we have received, we will have considerably more.

I am very sorry indeed that while you were here we did not have time to discuss the whole matter, because I was not at that time in educational work and would have been considered as looking at it from the point of an outsider, and my views might have had more weight than they would now since I have become by Mission appointment so vitally interested in the schools here in Seoul.

Seoul station at its meeting yesterday took action in regard to the matter, and instructed Dr. Avison to write you at full length concerning the feeling of this Station, and our views regarding this very important matter.

You say in your Report, or in your letter, I am not sure which, that we should develop a careful plan for the education of the whole country, and in reply to this I would say that the Educational Committee has developed such a plan and is trying to work it out with Primary Schools centering in efficient High Schools. Naturally, the High Schools in connection with the Station, being of somewhat higher grade than those carried on by natives entirely, shall all be centered in colleges - one at Seoul and one at Pyeng Yang.

7/18/1910 - p.3 H.G.U.

We hope that these two institutions will be in the Union Mission. The Bishop of the Methodist Church Mission, Bishop Harris, called upon us and asked that the Seoul institution be a Union institution. In this connection we have, as you have been informed at various times by letter, been planning for a better equipment than could be obtained by any one local Church or denomination, so that our Mission could accept what is so freely offered them just now - the leadership in the education of these people.

I am very glad indeed that in your Report you speak so strongly of the necessity of taking into our schools not simply those who were Christians but others. I feel with you in this respect, for we find just now that the whole country seems to trust the missionaries as educators. We looked forward to an undenominational Christian University in which all the colleges of the country should center, with a sufficiently large foundation to from time to time provide equipment for the high schools and one or two colleges in other parts of the country.

I am just starting off for a needed rest in the country. This letter is very disjointed, as at the present time I feel that I can hardly get my wits together. The summer here this year with its continued rain is very trying. The work is progressing very well indeed, and we are planning for a vigorous campaign in this city in October.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown,

Yours most sincerely,

H.G. Underwood

Berlin, Germany
Alexandra Hotel

July 21, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

[postcard to his wife, Alice Fish Moffett, addressed:

Mrs. S.A. Moffett
614 Fifth Ave.
San Rafael, Calif.
U.S.A.

Back in Berlin again - just arrived after a good visit to the Hague and a very brief but satisfactory one at Amsterdam. When we leave here I shall feel that we are on the way home and fine a time as we are having I shall be most decidedly glad to be getting home. Postal from Rob [his older brother Robert Bowman Moffett] says Susie [his only sister] was to arrive [in] Madison [Indiana] July 9th for a two months stay on the hill top [the family home]. Well as can be and off again this morning for some more sights of Berlin.

Love to you all,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Berlin, Germany

July 22, 1910
(Alexandra Hotel)

Samuel Austin Moffett

My Alice Dearest:

You are not getting very full accounts of my trip, for somehow or other the days seem to hold no time when I can sit down to write for more than a few minutes. People do not live so fast in Europe and it takes considerably more time to accomplish anything - especially so if you do not speak the language of the country and you need to make many inquiries or look up ways & means of doing things in a guide book. We are getting along famously, however, for our first decision is to take things deliberately - not attempt to see all there is to see - and to enjoy every experience just as it comes.

How much I shall remember of what I see I know not but certainly impressions will abide. It is interesting to note what a complete change of atmosphere there is as one goes from country to country, notwithstanding the process of unification which is going on in respect to customs, dress, life, etc. Holland is quite different from England and Germany again differs from Holland. Everything here is massive and military - lacking in fineness of detail such as there is in England. There is a beauty and a dignity and a refinement in phases of English life which seems to be wanting here - altho we may miss it because our lack of knowledge of the language does not enable us to discover it as we could in England. There is a great lack, too, of the joyousness of American life - a buoyancy of spirit - a light heartedness to which we have always been accustomed - in our American life. I wonder if the burdens of life rest too heavily upon people here. I do not know just how to size things up. I know one thing. I long to spend some time in these countries with you - to talk it all over with you and to enjoy all there is to see and learn and know - with you. How I do long for you with each new experience - and how I am made to realize how partial and incomplete my life now is in everything without you. How I do live in my daily thoughts of you and oh how I shall enjoy being with you again.

Dearest, you can never fully know just how deeply grateful I am for your love and our life together. How I do realize now what are the blessings & joys of life and how unsatisfactory everything else is. I am having a good time and enjoying the trip and learning much but after all how little there is in it in comparison. I had a new insight into life last night. Tom & I went to what I supposed was to be a musical rendering of Tannhauser which however turned out to be not only musical but an operatic rendering of the play as well as the musical. The orchestra and the singing were fine indeed - the stage effects were a revelation of what can now be accomplished and the acting was superb - but - but - it has given me much to think about in contrasting the life of the world with its quest for amusement & satisfaction and our true deep real life of satisfaction in the best things.

How I did wish I could have had you at my side to enjoy with you the enjoyable features of it all and to talk over with you the many questions which it raised in my mind. I shall not take to opera-going. It is 13 years since I attended one in Paris - with Tom then, also. The next one - I want with you sometime, that we may discuss many of life's problems - as suggested there. Oh, for a good heart talk with you. We finish up here tomorrow - going to Cologne for Sunday and then up the Rhine for two or three days. Tonight we take dinner with Nina Hamilton Printchein [later spells it *Pringhein*] (husband a Professor here) - an old time Hanover friend - daughter of Prof. Hamilton of Hanover. Our families were intimate there. She graduated at Hanover - studied in Germany, etc. & then married a German professor. We shall see a little of

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home life here.

Give a loving message from me to Fatherdy & Mother. I wish Mother might see this European life. How I should enjoy her comments upon it.

Messages of love and good cheer to the children. I long for them. I trust Jamie is learning well at school and is more & more getting hold of himself and learning how to make himself do what he should. I want so to hear Charles as he learns to talk. I am getting much here - but I am missing much which I do not like to miss. I shall not plan to be separated from my family again.

A whole heart full of love to you, my precious. May the Lord be very gracious to you and may He soon bring us together again to enjoy our life together in serving Him.

Lovingly your Husband,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Berlin, Germany

July 23rd, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Jamie:

This [picture postcard] is a picture of a great church with beautiful glass windows and with statues of some of the greatest preachers of Germany. Some day Father will tell you all about Luther & Calvin. The German King built this church which some day you will come to see. We leave today for Cologne on the River Rhine.

Love to Charles & you all.

Father

[addressed to James McKee Moffett, 614 Fifth Ane., San Rafael, Calif.]

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Alice My Dearest:

Dr. Moore says in his book *A Year in Europe* that "travelling is not conducive to letter writing" - and I find that he is right - for often as I want to sit down and talk over things with you the day does not offer many opportunities for writing. The times between sight seeing are taken up with meals - with plans for next moves and with an exchange of news as to the day's experiences - so you are not as yet getting very much from my European tour. I shall have much to tell you however - if only we can carry out our resolution to have more time in the home for our home life.

We had a most pleasant evening with Prof. & Mrs. Pringhein in Berlin and to my surprise the conversation in some way led up to a statement to Tom that "Allan DeCamp, our brother - in-law, lives in California" and a question or two brought out the fact that the Mr. DeCamp with whom you have been in correspondence married as his first wife Nellie Hamilton - sister to Neena [or Nina] Hamilton Pringhein - half sister to Uland Hume, my sister's next most intimate friend, and cousin to the Dawson boys, my college friends. Nellie, it seems, had wanted to go as a missionary and they compromised on supporting one in India. She died after 3 years' married life and later Mr. DeCamp married the missionary whom they had supported. What a world it is -- in bringing people together. Had a fine talk with Prof. P. about religious life in Germany & with Mrs. P. upon the whole question of the Plan of Salvation. She has been so in contact with the intellectual life of Germany with its rationalism that she has been having a great struggle to retain her faith. Was glad the conversation took the turn it did - for I was able once more to bring in Korea & the Koreans' faith & joy as a testimony.

The next morning, Saturday, Tom & I went to Kaiser Friedrich Museum and lo & behold just as we were leaving we ran across Maggie Weyer Carlile - an old schoolmate - aunt to Robert Myer Dunlop whom I wanted for Korea but who has gone to China. A little world it is, after all.

We left Berlin at 1 o'clock and reached here at 11 last night. Before leaving Berlin we had good word from Mrs. Alexander that the operation for appendicitis had been performed - that all was well now - the operation greatly needed - and that they were very thankful for the promise of good recovery.

Today we are having a Sabbath rest - altho the experiences of Church services are such as to involve sight-seeing. This morning a Church of England service in the English chapel here - about 60 present, I suppose - probably all tourists. Then we went to the great Cathedral - "the finest Gothic building in the world", and certainly it is magnificently beautiful. I learned hours of service - came back for a rest & quiet time in my room & went to 3 p.m. Vespers in Cathedral stayed for 4 p.m. catechetical instruction & service for children - went on a hunt for a Protestant church - and found two more Roman Catholic ones - at latter one finding a First Communion service going on with procession of boys & girls - and after it all - beautiful music & much that is attractive and much that is repugnant and idolatrous. I came away with many many thoughts as to the peculiar position of Roman Catholicism as a Church with so much truth & so many good points and yet permeated as the very master piece of Satan - it seems - for deceiving people and keeping them from the truth as it is in Christ.

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Now I shall go for some supper and then either rest or try to find a Lutheran service for the evening.

We go up the Rhine tomorrow or next day - taking 2 days for that anticipating one of the finest experiences of the whole journey.

Will soon be on the way home and oh - I shall be glad to get to my loved ones again.

Lots & lots of love to you all - messages to the children. How many thoughts as to their education, etc. come to me these days!

Love to Fatherdy & Mother and blessings & love unbounded be upon you, my precious.

Your own loving Husband,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

The Revival in Korea

A Talk with Dr. MOFFETT, of Pyeng-Yang
by Sydney Cope Morgan

SOMETHING less than a year ago, I had the pleasure of being entertained in Pyeng-Yang, Korea, by Dr. Moffett, the subject of the present article. It therefore gives one an exceptional pleasure to present to readers an account of the work in Korea, and something – though Dr. Moffett insists that the missionary should be hidden in the background of a picture of his work – of the part played in that work by one of the “veterans” of a mission-field which, although opened up by Protestants only a quarter of a century ago, is proving itself to be one of the most fruitful spheres of missionary enterprise.

Dr. Moffett did not feel himself definitely called to the mission-field until midway through his college course; but he believes that the reading of missionary literature in his own home, had, in early years, planted the seed which in later life developed into a determination to devote his life to the fulfilment of the Great Commission.

Having reached this conclusion, Dr. Moffett submitted his name to the American Presbyterian Mission Board, leaving it to them to decide as to his field of work. They asked him to choose between Korea and Hainan, but finally, at his request, they themselves decided that Korea should be his future sphere. Accordingly, to Korea he set out, some score of years since. After spending a short time in Seoul, he was sent to “prospect” in the North-Western provinces, and made his headquarters in Pyeng-Yang. In his own words: – “When I first visited Pyeng-Yang there was not a Christian in the city or province. Today there are nine churches in the city, fifty within fifteen miles of it, and three hundred within that one province.”

So greatly has this work extended, that now, in the three North-Western Provinces - with a population of over 2,000,000 souls – fully four-fifths of the people live within three miles of a Christian Church. It is further remarkable that with the exception of about twenty, all the churches were built by Koreans, and all are self-supporting.

But so splendid a result has not been achieved without much sacrifice and labour. In early days, Dr. Moffett was more than once stoned in the city in which he still works. In a report of his work given at Edinburgh during the recent World Missionary Conference, Dr. Moffett said: “It is a personal joy to me that one of the men who stoned me in Pyeng-Yang in the early days was one of the first men ordained, and is the first missionary of the Korean Church.”

Dr. Moffett married a lady who had come to Korea as a medical missionary, whose help he has described as “invaluable.” “The missionary’s wife is the great factor in his life,” he says, though, too often, her work is overlooked. And whilst Dr. Moffett is spoken of as a “veteran,” the phrase is such a very comparative term in a young mission-field, that, in the course of nature, there is every hope of many years of labour still to come, both for himself and for Mrs. Moffett.

In assigning the tangible reasons for the wonderful progress of the Korean Church, Dr. Moffett places first, the fact that “it is a Bible-loving, and a Bible-studying Church, receiving the Scripture as the Word of God, and resting in simple faith upon His promise of salvation from sin through His Son Jesus Christ. “I do not hesitate to state my conviction that the chief factor in the

transformation of the spiritual life of the Koreans has been the great system of Bible-training classes. In these classes the whole Church, young and old, literate and illiterate, is given systematic education and training. Such classes become regular 'power-houses', generating spiritual electricity which goes through the whole Church."

One remarkable development from these classes has been the custom of "subscribing days" of evangelistic work. We cannot do better than again to refer to Dr. Moffett's own words, in dealing with this feature of Korean work. "It originated," says he, "with the Koreans themselves in two country classes simultaneously, and then spread all through the country, until tens, and now literally hundreds of thousands of days of preaching are being subscribed."

This form of service was started some five years ago, but now the custom has become so prevalent that a recent report shows that "one church subscribed 840 days, a class of 150 in Kongju gave 5,426 days, an audience in the Central Church in Pyeng-Yang subscribed 22,150 days, and from Jan. 1 to April 1, in but three months of this year, there had already been subscribed 76,066 entire days of evangelistic work, and probably not half the reports were in."

This is surely a very remarkable state of affairs, and it is no wonder that it has been the Koreans themselves who are winning their land for Christ. Where the missionary has zealously set the example in itinerating work, the native Christians have followed valiantly, and they have themselves been the instruments of bringing such large numbers into the Church of God. Not only have they expended their energies on their own land, but the Korean Church supports native missionaries to their own people beyond the limits of the "Hermit Kingdom." I remember writing in these columns of the ordination in Pyeng-Yang of a number of native ministers of the Presbyterian body. One of these men went to preach to his own people in Manchuria, and has, since then, been more than once in danger of losing his life at the instance of some priests of the Greek Church, and also of his own countrymen. Nevertheless, he has stood firm, and today congregations are springing up and he has others to help him in his work.

Throughout Korea Presbyterians have been formed in various centres and in these the missionaries themselves are outnumbered by the native workers. For the native Christians are, when deemed fit, permitted the fullest rights of the Presbyterian Church, to which they belong.

Already twenty-five have been ordained after careful selection and instruction, and there are now another 250 in course of training in the two theological schools. [Is he referring to the college and the seminary? There were not two schools preparing men for the ministry, although the college sent many on to the seminary.]

Among the Bible classes already referred to, an interesting resolve has been formed, and bids fair to be swiftly carried to its conclusion, i.e., that a copy of the Gospel according to St. Mark shall be placed in every home throughout the land. "A missionary in a country class," Dr. Moffett tells us, "was surprised to receive an ox-load of Gospels sent by his wife, but was more surprised when the class in a few moments subscribed for 26,427 more of them than were sent." These are not given away except by the Koreans themselves, who choose to buy quantities for free distribution. This is a fair demonstration that the native Church is able to carry the Gospel to its own people, which, in Dr. Moffett's opinion, "is the place which it should occupy in the evangelization of the land."

Another interesting feature of the work in Korea was emphasized by Dr. Moffett in Edinburgh – namely, that the Church is self-supporting. “I maintain,” says the subject of our sketch, “that no Church will ever accomplish the evangelization of its own people until it is established upon a self-supporting basis; and that the sooner and more completely it can be thus established, the sooner and more completely will it accomplish that evangelization.”

When one considers that Korea is by no means a wealthy nation, nor are her people given to many superfluous luxuries, it is the more remarkable that: “The Korean Church this year has contributed for all purposes, exclusive of hospital receipts, the sum of £25,000. The stories of self-sacrifice and liberality which might be told in connection with this phase of the work would fill a volume. Women have given their wedding-rings, their hair, their ornaments; families have sold their rice, and bought millet to eat, in order to give the difference to the Lord’s work; hundreds give a tenth, many as much as one-third, of their incomes. It is the place of the native church in evangelization to bear its burden to the full extent of its ability.”

By way of illustrating the genuine stamina of the Korean Christian, Dr. Moffett has instanced the story of two native ministers – Rev. Han Suk Chin and Rev. Kim Chang Sik. These two men were beaten and put in the stocks, and were threatened with the penalty of execution if they did not recant and curse the God they worshipped. They firmly refused to renounce their faith, and, in accordance with their promise, their persecutors led them forth to execution. Once more the chance was given them to go back upon their vows, and, once more, expecting the next instant to be their last, both declared they would die rather than recant. To their own astonishment they were released – but, adds Dr. Moffett in telling the story, “they had offered their lives.”

The days, then, are not gone by when men are willing to die – not always for the faith of their forefathers, for in this case the would-be martyrs were of the first generation in their land who heard of Christ – but for the faith which is all in all to themselves. Nor, indeed, are the days dead in which, in distant corners of the earth, men are called upon to lay down their lives for their Saviour and Lord.

And now, in concluding a short account of the work of our friend and his fellow missionaries, we cannot do better than quote the final paragraph of his report before the Edinburgh Conference. Dr. Moffett says: “I have been asked time and again by word and by letter – ‘What is the secret of the success of the evangelistic work in Korea?’ I do not know that anyone can answer that question further than to say that, according to His own wise plans and purposes, God has been pleased to pour forth His Spirit upon the Korean people and to call out a Church of great spiritual power and evangelistic zeal in which to manifest His grace and power to the accomplishment of what as yet is not fully revealed. But I should like to have the message from the Korean Church impress upon our hearts the fact that the one great God-given means for the evangelisation of a people is *His own Word*, and that the acceptance of His Word has brought God’s blessing upon the Korean people.

“The one great commanding feature of the work in Korea has been the position, the supreme position, the perhaps almost unexampled position, given to instruction in the Scriptures as the very Word of God and the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.”

SYDNEY COPE MORGAN

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

U.S.M.S. "New York"

August 3, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

My own Precious:

I have just finished a Birthday greeting to Fatherdy and of course I realize anew how precious is his great gift to me and I am thrilled over and over again with an overwhelming sense of the preciousness of our love for each other. My darling precious girlie I love you so deeply and so earnestly and long for you so constantly that aside from the love of our Lord our love for each other is the one great outstanding factor of life, moving and controlling in all things. How I long to tell you again how much I love you and how I want just to be with you and live again. With all my heart and life I love you and thank God over and over again that you are my precious wife to whom all my heart's love can go forth in a constant stream of ever increasing joyfulness. I wish I could be with you today to do something to help in making this a glad day for Fatherdy but I am glad you and the children can be at home and I trust the day may be a blessed one. We are about half way across the Atlantic. Have had a good sea but many have been sick nevertheless and I have not been very steady although I have been to every meal. Have not felt like making many acquaintances but have talked a little bit to several. Dr. & Mrs. Dodd from Turkey, Mr. & Mrs. Hummel from Africa (a San Jose girl) and a Salvation Army Commissioner who knows Colonel Haggard and Mr. Straight of Peking Syndicate who was in our home with George Kennan during the war - are about all with whom I have talked.

We are due in New York Sunday morning I believe and after 3 or 4 days there seeing the Board, etc. I shall go on to Madison - possibly via Chicago - if I hear from Mr. Crowell in New York. I wrote to him from England or Berlin.

I was delighted to find on Board your letter of July 9th and now I look for more when we land. This I trust is the last long separation from you and the children. Do not worry over Jamie's disobedience. Keep on praying and training. He is a Child of the Covenant and we are sincerely trying to do the Lord's will in training him. The Lord will certainly perform His work of Grace in his heart and he will gain the victory over his own natural stubborn and disobedient will. I long to be with you though and to share with you the responsibility and the privilege of leading and molding him in his development. Every thought of the little treasures and of you causes my heart to swell with love and pride and fills me with thankfulness for these richest and sweetest and most precious blessings which have been given me. Do you like to know you are loved? Do you like to have me just have to tell you how much I love you? Well precious, I just cannot keep from wanting to give expression to my pent up feelings of love and gratitude as I think of you and here it has been 3 months since I have had a chance to tell you of it all.

It makes me long for you all the more but it does help to feed my hungry heart just to be able to let some of the feelings flow from the pen and carry a message to you. I am more your lover than ever I was and my girlie grows more and more to me as the days go by.

I am so glad to know that you are all so well and that Motherdy has again such a measure of health and strength. I hope the children are not too much of a strain upon her. It is good to have them with her and to have her influence on their lives. A message of love to

8/03/1910 - p.2 S.A.M.

her from me.

Rob writes that Mother Moffett is about as usual. It is evident that Mother is failing and oh, I am glad I am to be with her once more. Susie is now in Madison on the hill-top - to be there two months. Tom thinks there will [be] no difficulty in taking care of us somewhere and if the journey is not too much for you I think we can manage matters - but I will hold all in abeyance until I know and then I will telegraph you enough in detail to make definite plans. Will write you from New York also. When this reaches you you will know we are safely landed and that I am probably just reaching Madison.

Tom sends love & greeting.

Your own loving husband,
Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Puk-han, Korea

August 11, 1910

James S. Gale

My dear Dr. Brown:-

Many thanks for your kind letters and wishes from Mrs. Brown, as well. Mrs. Gale, Annie, Jessie and I are at Puk-han, two hours north of Seoul, for a few weeks in this hot season. The Underwoods are at Sorai beach in Whang-hai Province, while most of the others are at Kwan-ak mountain to the south of Seoul about ten miles. The season has been hot but we have had no sickness, and all are looking forward to getting back in two weeks to make ready for the Annual Meeting. I have had the preparation of Seoul Station's report that has taken some days of labor, now finished and sent off to the printers.

Mrs. Gale enjoys life greatly in Korea. She and the girls are the happiest kind of trio, and with her specially kind and genial way, I know she will help so much where the loving heart is king, as it is now in Korea. We are very very happy in our home and enjoy every passing hour.

Again, a new phase of the political situation opens before us in the arrival of Viscount Terauchi, the new Resident-General. I have not seen him yet. He had a garden party a week ago to which we were invited, but it was so hot we could not well go down to the city. He comes bringing with him the expectation of annexation, but as yet there is no word of its announcement. The rumored difficulty is that none of the present Korean Cabinet will continue in office and take the responsibility for its announcement. They are all bent on resigning and the Resident General is trying in some way to stiffen their resolution to make it hold in spite of annexation. But they say, "If we accede to it, we shall assuredly die at the hands of the assassin. Who wants such an office?" So the tug goes on. It is hard to say how matters will be arranged, but annexation sooner or later is bound to come. There is a marked evidence of severity in the Government's handling of the situation now, that did not exist with Ito. Newspapers are being put under the ban and discontinued, many of them. Among others, The Seoul Press, that last Saturday unwisely published a translation of some notes from Hawaii, saying what the patriotic Koreans there and in America were going to do in the event of annexation. A drastic military solution of the present situation with its unrest is what is proposed, and we shall have to walk circumspectly in the church to keep from coming under its tightening grip.

Since you were here I seem to realize more and more that the young men in our schools are the most radically anti-government natives that one sees. They are ungovernable to a very large degree; want to dictate to directors, principals, superiors, king, cabinet and everybody. The same story seems true of China, India, Syria, and Egypt so that the young men are one of the toughest problems that we have to meet. Sometimes when the obstinacy and pride of these young fellows rise up to block church and school and everything else that one holds dear, I begin to think that the time may come when we shall have to give over all education to the Government, to have them hammer these boys into law-abiding shape, while we seek by all means in our power to get at them spiritually. I see very little chance of governing such hot-headed youths in any mission school. I base my views from the past three years' experience of marked lawlessness seen in Wi-ju, in Pyeng-yang, and many times in Seoul. To govern the church is difficult enough, but to govern a lot of students whose creed is "agin the government", and "down with the Japs" is quite impossible. Only one way is open, namely to have our schools so well fitted out, with equipment of every kind and teachers, that they will regard them as the very best and so be willing to submit to their authority in order to get these advantages. This is also difficult when we have to compete with the Government with its many thousands of money.

I am jotting down my fears as they occur to me, knowing how interested you are in the outcome of the present situation and the future of Korea.

One marked feature of the present time is the fall in the value of the foreign missionary. In this intense political atmosphere, Koreans are so sensitive and fearful of being governed, that even in church matters missionaries have to walk very carefully not to give offence. Sometimes speaking the truth in the kindest sort of way gives mortal offence; and again, if one does not take sides with the ultra-independents against the present government they regard it as the mark of the enemy. Still, out of it all we are having emphasized the spiritual kingdom, its value in the face of all transient things, and its permanent qualities.

I am so glad to get your reports, am deeply interested in them and on return to Seoul, shall distribute them where they shall be most appreciated and read.

You ask me why I have changed my opinion concerning the Irvin matter. In view of the conditions when you were here, I expressed myself as feeling that it was best that he should go. Why? Not because he was a bad man, not because any of the charges brought against him had any foundation, not because he was not a successful missionary, but simply and solely because he could not get on with his colleagues, or rather, that some of his colleagues could not stand him. This feeling was intensified by the fact that the church in Fusan was almost to a man against him. His day of usefulness seemed ended, and so I thought better that he should go. Since then, however, the matter of charges in Fusan has proven a black conspiracy on the part of the Ko's whom he had so often befriended. The church people too, have since proven that they are by no means against Irvin. To have him compelled to resign in the midst of these rumors, and at the same time to say that the rumors are not true and in no way apply to him, would, I am sure, create such a conflict between his friends at home and the church in general, that I think it would do more harm than the friction here on the field, and in the end land us in greater difficulties. I can't but think too, of Dr. and Mrs. Irvin being quite exceptional missionaries, she in her school, and he in his hospital, that if they have the hearts of the people still, as they truly seem to have, their going would be a very great loss.

This is my opinion. I do feel that Dr. Irvin, in a self-opinionated way, has done very badly for example, in keeping that nurse as he did, but he seems to realize this, and desires to be more careful in the future. I cannot but still feel, as I told you, that he has been unloved and sinned against, so that the wrong in the mission cannot be made right by his dismissal, but first of all by doing away with the unloving spirit of the past, and extending to him and Mrs. Irvin, even yet, full confidence, giving them a fair show, and helping them to be good.

Now I have wearied you out with a long long letter where you have so many letters to read and labor through. We are planning for a large campaign in October in Seoul that we trust will bring great blessings to the city. Your prayers are specially asked for it.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown and many happy memories of your visit,

Very sincerely yours,

James S. Gale

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #97)

Madison, Indiana

August 13, 1910

Samuel Austin Moffett

Alice My Dearest:

I reached here last night having come direct from New York in just 24 hours. Telegraphed Rob [brother] from Indianapolis and he met me at station. Found Mother quite well and as strong as I had any reason to expect. It is good to be with her again and she is so happy over my coming. Susie [only sister] and her family are on the hill and I will have a full talk with her tomorrow about plans. Ella [brother Howard's wife] does not look well at all and does not seem to be well.

I was delighted to have received an hour or so after reaching home - your letter of the 7th, also the forwarded letters and two from London - the last ones you sent there which did not reach me in Europe. The sample of your new dress material is ever so pretty. Should like to see you in it - in fact I should like to see you in anything just now - new or old - and my hunger for you is greater than ever.

I wonder if Baby's crying is not partially accounted for by the fact that the mumps were (was) coming on - or it may be the teething accounts for it all. How I do wish I could be with you to help you in your problems and to help you to rest. Am not worried but I do not like your having a hard cold and being so tired. Get all the sleep you can, dearest, and while caring for the children, care for yourself, also.

My New York letter will have reached you and will have thrown all plans into temporary chaos. I had another long talk with Dr. Brown [Arthur Judson Brown] and he was quite insistent upon it that I ought to be there October 6th for the meeting. Unless I can see some way out of that, your coming here will probably have to be a little later than we had expected - but I will write again after I have gotten my bearings here a little better. What I do not like about the New York date, also, is that my time in California is cut so short unless we delay the time for our sailing - which will mean reaching Pyeng Yang in pretty cold weather. It is complicated all round, isn't it?

About Dr. Wells' sister and the house - I should say - yes, certainly - let them have it if they want it - knowing all the circumstances - but I am wondering if we could offer them the guest house - that has three rooms. True - we might wish we had not let them have any place and yet I think we could run that risk.

I will not write to Dr. Wells' sister until I hear from you again and I think it over a little more. I should not like to refuse them the lower house. Shall we ask any rent for it? Or just let her pay for any improvements, repairs, etc. she may wish to make?

Well - girlie - if there is any satisfaction to you in knowing I am homesick - you can just [have] your fill of satisfaction on that line. I long for you more than you can know and this touch of home here - happy as I am to have it and thankful as I am for it - just makes me so much the more hungry for you. Mother sends lots of love and says she wants so much to see you and the children. Have you any photos since coming home? If so, send them on, please.

Mother and I are sitting here together tonight. Rob is off to Chautauqua & the others are on the hill top, which is beautiful now. I drove Mother up this afternoon. Mrs. Clark asked for you and said again lots of nice things she has heard from others here about you. Everybody here knows what a blessing I have in you - but they do not know it as I know it.

Kiss the children for me again - give Fatherdy & Mother lots of love and as for yourself - just know girlie dearest that I love you with a full heart. Oh, how many blessings we have.

Your Husband & Lover,

Sam

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Madison, Indiana

August 13, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Tom:

Reached here all O.K. last night and found Mother quite well- as well as I had expected certainly and no special indication of peculiar weakness. What a joy it is to be with her and in the old home.

Rob met me at station and I had been in but a few minutes when Susie & Lenore came in not knowing I was here - later Howard & Ella came in on their way back from Chautauqua. This afternoon Mother and I will drive up on the hill.

I will watch Mother's condition for a few days and write you again what I think and you may count on me to telegraph you any time I think you should have news more quickly.

Have written Will to come for a visit - and told him if he can't come twice - to come when you are here - which will be when? I said - the first half of September probably. Hope he can come twice and as I shall visit him in Peoria I will then have three visits with him.

Letters from Alice say Charles is better and Jamie has not yet come down with the mumps.

Well, we did have a fine trip together and I tell you I am glad you could take it. It means more to us than we can yet estimate.

My luggage came through all right - nothing missing. I hope your difficulties clear up all right and that you more & more find the work an inspiration.

Will write you again in a few days.

With much love from the old home

Affectionately,

Sam

New York City

August 22, 1910

A.W. Halsey

The Rev. H.G. Underwood, D.D.
Seoul, Korea

My dear Dr. Underwood:-

Your letter to Dr. Brown under date of July 18th which has reference first to Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. Fletcher and the expenses connected therewith, and second in relation to educational work at Seoul, received. The first matter referred to, the expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. Fletcher, was taken up in Dr. Brown's letter to the Mission of August 12th, which you have doubtless received by this time. The second matter you refer to, educational work at Seoul, Dr. Brown will have to grapple with himself. I am merely acknowledging the receipt of your letter and taking the opportunity to convey to you my best wishes. Also in the same mail came a letter under date of July 21st, from Mr. K.L. Kimm, stating that you had asked him to communicate with Dr. Brown regarding fire protection supply from the Seoul water works for the John D. Wells Training School. I thought you would be interested to know that this letter had been received. Dr. Brown will take it up immediately on his return which will be early in September. I trust you are well and very glad to know that you are wise enough to take a vacation. This is precisely what I expect to do this week. It has been, however, a great pleasure to work in the office all summer. We have had many delightful visitors, missionaries, travelers, men and women from all over the land and all over the world. We have had many interesting problems which at times have taxed our energies, our thought and our patience. We have had some delightful sessions of prayer in connection with our noon-day service and we have been reminded by cablegrams of how one and another of our great workers are passing away. The death of Dr. Jessup of Syria, of Dr. Silliman of Cohoes, N.Y., and Mr. Converse, of Philadelphia, came within a week. Then followed the announcement of the death of old Mrs. Wilder, who had been on the field for more than half a century. Then the death of Dr. Thomas Wallace, of Mexico, who had spent nearly a half a century in South America and Mexico, and then the announcement of the going home of Mrs. Helen Nevius. This took me clear way back to my Seminary days. I well remember the day Dr. John Nevius spoke to us in Princeton Seminary. He had a benevolent face, a gentle voice, a kindly spirit. He was, indeed, a man of God. It is stated that in both the case of Dr. Jessup and Mrs. Nevius their last words were in the language of the people with whom they had labored for so many years, Dr. Jessup crying out in Arabic the expression, "My God," and Mrs. Nevius' last word in Chinese being "Jesus has come." It is sometimes said that we are sending out a better type of missionaries today than formerly. I doubt it. We sent out some poor missionaries in former days. Alack-a-day, we send out some now. But I doubt if ever we send any better all-round Christlike, self-sacrificing men and women than those whose names I have mentioned above.

We have still before us the settlement of the Irvin case over which I am much troubled. I have read your letter with great interest. I have read Dr. Irvin's ninety-page letter with interest, with surprise, with pain, and I think I must be frank in saying, with a deep conviction that his usefulness in the Korea Mission is ended. Of course I shall wait until the Committee meets and we hear both sides of the question, but taking his own point of view, it seems to me that his day of usefulness in the Mission has passed. What a pity that we have to spend time in such matters when the great problems of the Kingdom demand every ounce of our strength and every bit of grey matter that we possess for their solution. I trust you and Mrs. Underwood are well. I can assure you that you have a warm place in my affections.

Very cordially yours,
A.W. Halsey

(from microfilm reel #283, Vol. 242, (Part 5), letter #88)

LIBERTY

We were crossing one of the most famous passes in Korea where in the olden times the governor of South-Eastern Korea stopped and worshipped the mountain spirits on the boundary line of his territory. As we stopped to investigate the historic shrine, one of the coolies, a recent convert, pulled open the decaying doors and stared in. The other coolie said: "Look at him, it is not long since that he would have pulled them open quietly, if at all, and peeped in with fear and trembling. Now he jerks them open with a squeak and sticks his head in." "Yes", spoke up another Christian, "I can hardly keep from defiling these shrines when I think of how often I have bowed my head to them in fear and trembling."

The missionary could bear testimony to the constant suppression that is necessary to keep the liberated slave from crashing a stone at the head of his old lord and master, the "Boss of the Mountain".

A few years ago he was accosted by a crowd of men at the top of a pass and asked why two Christian women had put a match to their mountain shrine and now they had no place to worship. The date they gave was the time of the adjournment of the women's class in Chung Ju. The description exactly answered to two women from Koisan [궘궘] who passed that way from the class.

The missionary expressed his disapproval of all such lawless acts, promised to reprove the women and, having thus opened the way, gave them a well-received talk on the sin and folly of their shrines.

It was not a result of that talk, but a church was soon after started in the village just below the shrine.

The church has a building seating 100, and supports a day school of 17 boys, and the shrine has never been rebuilt: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty".

F.S. Miller

New York, New York

September 14, 1910

Arthur Judson Brown

The Rev. Samuel A. Moffett, D.D.
Madison, Indiana

My dear Dr. Moffett:-

On my return to the office I find the following letter from the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, whom I had asked to persuade Mr. Lyman Stewart to provide a house for Mr. Curtis. He writes:

"I have recently consulted with Mr. Stuart in regard to providing money for the Curtis House in Korea and he tells me that he is not able to attend to the matter at the present time. I had some hope that this would be accomplished when I first spoke with him about it, though he gave me no definite assurance, other than that he would consider the matter. The time limit which he set for securing the rest of his missionaries was August 15th. I do not know what he will do after that date, though I fear that he will not care to prolong the time. It might be well for you, representing Korea, to write him from headquarters suggesting that since the money has not been taken up for the support of the missionaries and the providing of other houses, perhaps he will be willing to put \$5000 into a house for Mr. Curtis. I hope that he will put the money into the work under our board somewhere and I believe that a letter from you to him in regard to the matter would be in order."

Instead of writing Mr. Stewart direct, I recall that you stated that you intended to see him personally. I think you can handle the matter more wisely in this way, and will leave it to you to do so. If you cannot see him, will you not write him?

Cordially yours,

A.J. Brown

Madison, Indiana

September 19, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.
156 5th Avenue, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

Yours of the 14th received, canceling the house for Mr. & Mrs. Curtis in Seoul - and the hope that Mr. Lyman Stewart may provide for the same. I had already written to Mr. Stewart some time this month and had put the matter before him as diplomatically and persuasively as I know how, calling attention to the fact that both Mr. & Mrs. Curtis meet his views on Inspiration, the Atonement and the coming of Christ. I do not know that my letter will have any effect, but we will continue to hope that it may. Should I be able to see him when I go to California I will bring up the matter again.

So far, as I have heard nothing to the contrary, I have understood that you still expect me to be at the Conference at Board Rooms on the 6th of October, and so I have made my plans accordingly, although as yet, owing to the youngest boy's having the mumps, Mrs. Moffett has not yet come on from California.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

Annual Personal Report given at the Annual Meeting of the Presbyterian (North) Mission

Last year at this time we were in southern California at beautiful Montecito by the sea, busy getting ready for our return to the work laid down for a year of furlough. We sailed from San Francisco July 22 and after a most pleasant voyage arrived at our destination, Seoul, August 14th. Resting a few days in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield we went on to Pyeng Yang to attend the Annual Meetings. The various station reports were most encouraging and the 25th Anniversary exercises were especially impressive as the different aspects of the work for the past 25 years were brought rapidly before us. All we could do was to exclaim in the language of the old Prophets, "The Lord hath wrought a great victory."

Early in September found us settled in our old home in Seoul ready for the work of opening the new station at Wonju, to which we had been looking forward with so much eagerness, talking about and planning for it since the time we lost all our groups in the division of territory with the Southern Methodists, confident that the lightning never struck twice in the same place. Our confidence, however, was misplaced, for all the Wonju territory was turned over to the Northern Methodists and our much talked-over plans were all demolished. We were not without a place long though, for the wonderful work in North Kyung Sang Province was calling loudly for more workers so instead of going to Wonju, we were sent to Andong, a place about 100 miles south-east of Wonju and 70 miles north of Taiku.

The last week in September was given to a special work in Fusan station which work however was suddenly cut short by a telegram from home announcing the serious illness of our little Barbara. But God restored her speedily so that the 7th of October found me on the way to the Andong field. I went by rail to Taiku and from there overlaid on pony to Andong in company with Mr. Sawtell, who was appointed with me to open the new station.

We were four days including a Sunday on the road with opportunities to talk much about the needs of our new district, so that almost all phases of our future work were discussed and planned. Little did we think then that Mr. Sawtell, who seemed so full of life, zeal and enthusiasm, so richly endowed by nature and experience for hard pioneer work, was on his last trip to the field where he fully expected to spend a long life of joyful service. In less than two weeks, but such weeks few have ever known, he was taken with the dread typhoid fever from which after an illness of 27 days his spirit was released to be with Him who conquered death and the grave. His last words to the bereaved young wife and baby girl, "Don't worry", were exemplified in his own life and are the same in sentiment that the Master used to His disciples when about to leave them: "Have faith in God."

Those last weeks of service were given to groups where there were two, four, six, and even nine hundred meeting and where no missionary had yet visited. He was busy from daylight to way into the night trying to make the most of his unprecedented opportunities, not realizing that his physical strength was being taxed to the utmost so the one night when he slept in a cold room in order that the Koreans might have the warm one, his resistance was so reduced that the ever-present typhoid germs were able to get the victory. His last words to me before going home to see the doctor, not knowing then the nature of his disease were, "Wellbon, we have a grand

work before us." May his mantle fall on someone who will come to us to take up the work he would have done so gladly.

On this trip I visited 23 groups ranging in attendance from 5 to 200. Most of them were new, some had not been visited before by a foreigner. More than 1500 were in regular attendance; only four of this number had been baptized. 50 more adults were baptized, and 27 added to the catechumen class. The large majority being new believers, instruction was what was most needed. Most of the attendants seemed earnest, and were desirous of being taught. The majority of the people in the district were very poor; some few were well off living in large tile buildings, having a great retinue of servants including slaves, a plurality of wives, and concubines.

One of the new groups had a church building with Brussels carpet on the floor of the platform, and a large upholstered chair for the minister. It would seat 200 people and had on several occasions been filled though they had a regular attendance of about 50, most of these coming from two families. Another group had the poorest little hovel - two rooms seven by seven made of thick mud walls, little low doors, small and narrow windows which made it look more like a dungeon than a church - yet one felt instinctively that every one of the score of attendants was there for true worship.

The latter part of November and all of December was spent in ____ [text blotched & unreadable]. Much time was spent on house plans and our problem of getting material and workmen into the new station as well as attending committees, station and various church meetings. Three evenings were given to presenting views with the stereopticon given to us by some of the friends at home. The Koreans are very fond of pictures and the scenes of the life of Christ make the gospel seem more real to them. December 7th Charles Pomeroy, the latest addition to our family, arrived and has held a very important place ever since.

January 4th found us on the way to Andong in company with Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Crothers, the new recruits for the station. We looked over the place carefully and decided on ground suitable for a station site. This decision was also sustained some days later upon the arrival of Mr. Bruen, the other official member of the committee.

House No. 1 was also bought at that time to be used as temporary quarters. Three days of the week including Sunday were given to nearby groups and the remaining four to sarang [visitor's reception room] work and site buying. By February 3rd we had the site bought and money paid over and a man agreed to get the deed all made out by the time I should return from Seoul. When I returned a fortnight later however he repudiated his agreement and brought the money back, saying he would have nothing more to do with the business. From that time to this we have been able to get no further.

The first of April we began work on the temporary quarters (house No. 1), still following our former plan of visiting a nearby group every week's end. Building was very difficult. The workmen were crude and material was very hard to get, but by doing the best we could under the circumstances we have a place where we think we can be fairly comfortable till our new house is built. I did not return to Seoul till the 21st of May and was there less than a week before we were

all, bag and baggage, on our way back to our new home. We enjoyed the hospitality of Taiku station for a few days, then came up here [to Andong], arriving June 3rd.

To move our family, household goods and four months' supplies over such roads as we still have in this part of the country was no small task. Our first party consisted of 17 horses and a dozen men to look after them. After them came 43 men carrying loads either too heavy or too bulky for the horses. A horse must have two pieces to swing on either side of the packsaddle, so two men can carry more than one horse. Then the family party consisting of 10 chair bearers, 5 men carrying our travel outfit, and the donkey which I was able to ride most of the way. We created no little comment as we passed through the country, not only on account of the size of the party, but also because we were the first white family ever seen in these parts. The children especially attracted great attention.

Our temporary quarters not being ready, we had to camp for a month in a Korean house I had bought to be fitted up for another temporary quarters later. I also bought a third house to be fitted up in like manner later, so that we trust we can manage to exist until our new houses are built.

During the year about \$250.00 worth of school supplies, tracts and testaments (over 100 each of the two latter) have been sold but have been selling for the last five months at the rate of about 60 yen a month.

The local group which began its first meetings last August with an attendance of five men and two women has an attendance now of 75. It has been a steady growth, new ones coming in almost every week.

The work of the whole field is in a very promising condition but our workers are too few to cope with the situation. We trust that this Annual Meeting may be able to make a shift in workers that will somehow help in solving the problem before us.

Taiku, Korea

September 28, 1910

Walter C. Erdman

My dear Dr. Brown,

Doubtless you will be receiving many communications these days relative to the medical situation in Korea. I only venture to add my feeble squeak by way of emphasis on the special need in our part of the field.

Dr. Johnson's transference to the evangelistic work was absolutely essential. He would have broken completely under the strain of the work he was carrying and no temporary expedient would meet the needs of his case since what he needs is an absolute change of thought and view point. He has never fully recovered from the terrible attack of typhus several years ago and it has long been apparent to all of us that something ought to be done but he hung on until the last, constantly hoping for improvement. The last year has of course been particularly hard. Miss McKenzie could not in any case have been very much help during the first few months and as it turned out she was latterly practically of no assistance at all and one man cannot run a modern hospital alone together with its dispensary and student instruction.

Miss MacKenzie should never have consented to come out as a trained nurse in the first place but that is not up for discussion now.

I am writing merely to emphasize the immediate need of a trained nurse to help Dr. Fletcher. Miss MacKenzie is of course appointed to do this until the new nurse comes but her health is a matter of very grave anxiety to us now and she is unable to do any hospital work at all. I question very much indeed whether she will be able to stay on the field. Dr. Fletcher is operating and running the dispensary with the aid of Dr. Johnson's medical students but until someone comes who can give even a limited number of hours of assistance each day the hospital cannot be opened and the doctor will be subjected to great strain as well as being deprived of opportunity for language study.

It was Dr. Fletcher's own view of the relative needs that decided the mission to send him here. Dr. Johnson went to Andong immediately but of course he is separated from his family and altogether there is great and immediate need for a new physician as well as nurse at the earliest possible moment. We have need of Dr. Johnson's services in the evangelistic work at once also. The transference of Mr. Toms to Seoul and the coming of Mr. Reiner will not release Mr. Adams from educational work this year and we are facing a great sacrifice of workers.

You are fully aware of the extent of our needs and are doing all you can to meet the situation from that end I am sure but I believe you will appreciate any added expressions of opinion from us.

Will you kindly send the enclosed note to Mr. Day.

Personally I am not in quite as good condition as I could wish in beginning a new year but trust all will be well as the months go by. Our boy is strong and rosy and quite the pride of the Station, his excellence being successfully defended against all comers at Mission Meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Walter C. Erdman

(from microfilm reel 282, Vol. 240, letter #112)

Pyongyang, Korea

October 1, 1910

W.L. Swallen

Rev. A.J. Brown, D.D.

Dear Dr. Brown:

The month of September was almost wholly occupied with mission meetings, Council and Presbytery work. Problems this year were no fewer than heretofore - perhaps more. Some were of special gravity. The political situation made some more delicate to handle. Yet God was with us, and as far as we know, no very vital blunder has been made. Everything went well at Presbytery. The action of the Chulla Presbyterial Committee which deposed Choi Ching-Jin was sustained and his name was wiped from the list of ministers. This was one of the delicate questions we had to handle because it touched the sentiments against foreigners. He had one or two sympathizers in Presbytery, but the Presbytery stood firm and the action, which was based upon right, and taken only after the greatest possible effort to win him back and which showed itself in love as well as in firmness, was carried by a solid vote. This showed, to our good satisfaction, that the Korean Church is ready to deal properly with very great and serious problems.

The missionary spirit of the Presbytery ran high. Though the Mission committee had thought that it would be unable, for lack of funds, to return Rev. Choi Kwen-kul [?] to his work in Vladivostock, yet his address before the Presbytery so stirred those who heard him, that after the benediction, when the pastor of the church was seen weeping, and it was asked what he was weeping for, someone replied that it was because there was no money to send the missionary back, whereupon someone in the back of the audience remarked that he had five yen he would give toward sending him back. This was announced, and a voice from the audience cried out - "Stop crying, the money is forthcoming". And then one after another began to bring up money. One man gave 50 yen, and before they left the church that night, nearly the entire sum was subscribed and the next day, the needed sum was pledged. So we not only return the present force to the field, but are able to send two more out. Two of the graduates of the seminary are sent abroad. One of these ordained, one unordained. The church now supports 6 foreign missionaries in three stations - one in Quelpart Island [Cheju Do]. Although the people are Koreans, it is separate from Korea and the work is carried on solely by the Presbytery. One [missionary is] in Vladivostock, and one in Manchuria, all among her own people, but outside of Korea proper.

The Million [Souls] Movement has done much to stir up and quicken to active service the whole church. Our statistics will not show that a million souls have been saved, but maybe the Lord will not insist upon statistics. I at least would not be one who would be willing to declare that a million will not be reached and sealed. We did not get started last year until quite after January. Since then the church has been active. In June we organized preaching bands who went out in companies of five and held meetings at strategic points. They report having visited 18 places and 2,300 definitely decided to believe. In July Mrs. Swallen and I took four Korean workers and went to Wiju, where we held a week's services with splendid results. Fully 2,000 were present at some of the evening meetings. Since then, like the Thessalonians, they went out everywhere preaching, so that throughout the north many churches have had special meetings during the summer; but how many have been saved, no one can tell.

Now the Presbytery appointed an Evangelistic Committee to plan for and carry on a

10/0 1/10 - p.2 W.L.S.

campaign throughout all Korea. The committee of nine with Dr. Underwood, Mr. Blair and myself as foreigners on it, have arranged a plan which we believe will enable us to practically reach all Korea with the Gospel this winter. The plan is this: The general campaign in Seoul during October will be assisted by some four of the best Korean workers from each of the 12 Presbyterian stations - the Methodists also sending a good number. The Presbytery set October 23-30 as a week for sunrise prayer meetings throughout all Korea.

Then, right after this there is to be held revival meetings in all the stations beginning October 30th and continuing for ten days or more. These are to be simultaneous over all Korea. Then, beginning November 13th and continuing a week, similar meetings will be held in all the county seats, or at least in chief centres in every circuit. In these are to be representative workers from all the surrounding churches. Then on November 27th similar evangelistic meetings will be held in every church throughout Korea simultaneously for a week or so, from which we hope to reach out into every house. This campaign thus begun early in the year, we shall be able to follow it up through the winter as we never have been able to do before. Sunrise prayer, and forenoon Bible Study and afternoon house to house personal work with preaching in the evening, will be the general program at all these meetings. If you see fit to do so, I wish the church at home might know of this program and as far as possible join in special prayer for us at that time. We need your prayers. The Koreans are entering into this work with enthusiasm, and great wisdom is needed to guide it properly so as not to discourage them, and yet keep them within what is proper. I praise God for the privilege of being here at this time, and of having a part in this work and trust that strength and wisdom may be given so that all and only that which shall be to His Glory may be undertaken.

Yours in Christ,

W.L. Swallen

P.S. My typewriter is broken so I am compelled to resort to this scribble. W.L.S.

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #124)

Andong, Korea

October 8, 1910

John Y. Crothers

Dear Friends:-

Be it ever so torn up, there is no place like home. The day after arriving here I had to move out of the two rooms I occupied during the summer, and now they are being made into a kitchen for the Renichs. I was not sorry to move, for now I have half [again?] as much space as before, but still I am not permanently settled. The walls of all the rest of the house except the two rooms where I am staying are torn away, or the new ones are already in place.

Perhaps I should explain who the Renichs are. They are new missionaries who arrived during Annual Meeting, and were just married last May. His home is in Illinois, and he is a graduate of Auburn Seminary. Her home is in Washington state, where she met Mr. Renich when he was preaching. Five years ago Renich and I met at Fort Morgan, Colorado where he preached one Sunday for my brother. As soon as we met this time I recognized his face, and he recognized my name. He is much above the average size, and we think will make a good pioneer.

Another bit of news is not so pleasant to record. Dr. Fletcher has been permanently transferred to Taiku to replace Dr. Johnson, who goes into evangelistic work there. Until a new doctor arrives, Dr. Johnson is stationed here. His health is too poor to permit his doing any work for the Koreans, however, and he could not stand it to have a serious case among the foreigners. Dr. Fletcher was so interested in the evangelistic side of the work, we had so much confidence in his ability as a physician, and we liked him so well as a comrade, that it was hard to see him go. Besides, he and I were batching together and the breaking up partnership involves lots of mathematics which are distasteful to me. Lastly, we were counting on Dr. Fletcher's shotgun for many a mess of wild ducks and geese which abound here in the winter. We might have wild hog if we preferred and had a rifle, but a rifle is not a safe weapon to have in this land. One of the Southern Presbyterians was severely beaten by rebels because he would not sell them his rifle.

Other permanent changes in the mission force this year were the transfer of Mr. & Mrs. Reiner from Seoul to Taiku for educational work, and Dr. and Mrs. Toms from Taiku to Seoul for evangelistic work. Also, the transfer of Dr. and Mrs. Mills from Kang Kai to Seoul as soon as a new doctor can be found for Kang Kai. Doubtless this will be very soon, for Dr. Mills is to do special work in pathology or some such line in the Severance Hospital, and Mr. Severance is expected to see to it that the new doctor is found.

About the warmest debate of the meeting was on the question as to whether our mission should open college work in Seoul this year or not. It was voted that they should not, but that we give our whole energies at present to the development of our college in Pyeng Yang, which is a union school with the Northern Methodists. All denominations are to unite in a union university in Seoul sometime.

The entertainment of such a large body as our Annual Meeting is quite a task, and especially so in Seoul, where we have two compounds at opposite ends of the city. There is a street car line across the city, but you have to transfer, and often have to wait long for the car. One day I was the only one at the Avisons who returned for dinner, so had to do my best with what was prepared for 10 people. Other houses in the South Gate Compound had many such experiences.

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As the General Council of all the Evangelical Missions in Korea met before our meeting closed, and as Dr. W.W. White [of the New York Bible School] gave some Bible studies at that time, there was a good chance to meet those of other missions outside our own. It really beats the county fair at home as a place to see folks, and for this reason will probably not be made a delegated body soon, even though it is too large to entertain easily.

The presence of so many children always keeps things from being too dull. This year the hero(?) was Woodbridge Johnson of Taiku [this quite likely refers to the son of Dr. Woodbridge Johnson] who poured a bottle of ink into a wash basin and then grabbed Jamie Sharp by the back of the neck and pushed his nose into the ink. Incidentally, he spilled a good deal on the window sill, and Nan Bruen leaned on it, spoiling her dress. When Mrs. Bruen heard of it she had a good laugh, and said nothing had done her so much good in a long time. When I left Taiku, Woodbridge was sick abed, and Miss Harriet Scott Bruen had arrived to put her sister's nose out of joint.

Yours sincerely,

John Y. Crothers

Andong, Korea

October 9, 1910

J.Y. Crothers

Executive Committee, Presbyterian Mission

Gentlemen:

Andong Station wishes to bring before the Executive Committee of the Mission the exact condition of the medical situation in this station, with a view to recommending that the Executive Committee cable the Board regarding the immediate urgency of our need, and that some relief be given at once.

When Dr. Johnson was given charge of the medical work of this station it was understood by us, and apparently by the rest of the Mission, that the work would go on practically the same as if Dr. Fletcher had returned, inasmuch as there were no facilities for performing major operations, and it was merely stated that Dr. Johnson was not able to do surgical, though he could do medical work. Now it transpires that Dr. Johnson is not in a condition physically to do even the medical work, so that nothing at all in this line is being done for the Koreans, while anything approaching serious illness among the foreigners would utterly overtax the doctor's strength. This was made very evident in the present illness of Henry Welbon. The doctor is so weak that even when called on to lead the Wednesday evening prayer meeting which meets in the house where he is staying, was unable to do so.

We feel that the situation is serious, not only with respect to the work for the Koreans and the missionaries and their children (since another physician cannot reach us in less than 2 days) but also it is not well for Dr. Johnson in his present condition to be situated as he is. He is staying in a Korean house at the other end of the city from the rest of the missionaries while quarters are being prepared here, and besides the unsanitary state of surroundings is the continuous mental strain of responsibility for the welfare of a community of 4 adults and 4 children, soon to be increased by the arrival of 2 more adults. The previous medical history of this station is not such as to be conducive to recovery from serious nervous affection under the circumstances in which Dr. Johnson is placed.

We request not only that the Board be informed immediately of the situation here, but also that immediate measures be taken to relieve the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary of Station,

J.Y. Crothers

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #119)

Madison, Indiana

October 10, 1910

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Father and Mother,

Sam returned last Friday night from the conference in New York and now we are planning for the trip West. We have been doing our best to arrange to stop over with Josephine but it will not be allowed on tourist tickets so probably we shall take the U.P. [Union Pacific railroad] direct route, leaving here next Thursday morning, stop over Sabbath at some permitted point, probably Ogden, and will then reach you on Tuesday 18th.

Your letters, postals and packages as numbered and mentioned, have all come to light. I am so glad, Mother, that you are making calls and attending "teas". Rest up a bit now so you can enjoy your baby again and go to the city with Sam and me. Yes, I am taking eggs and milk and gaining flesh again but you didn't need Mrs. Jones' advice on that score, did you, dearie. Milk and eggs couldn't help me while I was homesick for Sam. I don't want any more such separations - they are too hard to bear. The children are well and having a beautiful time on this hill top - baby roams off alone and cares for himself, having the best time in the grass under the beautiful trees. Howard sent the bonds to you, which we suppose reached you promptly.

I am so disappointed that we cannot see Josephine.

Am too sleepy to write any more, so good night, dearies. Love to Inez and love to you both from us both,

Your daughter,

Alice

Andong, Korea

October 11, 1910

John Y. Crothers

Dear Friends:-

Several thousand years ago (each as one day) Mr. Welbon, Dr. Fletcher and I started to Annual meeting. As it was the rainy season still, we did not dare to start on horses, and besides, the doctor was too weak to travel that way [still recovering from a severe attack of malarial fever], so we went by boat. The boat was about 30 feet long, and just wide enough for two cots to be put up side by side, and still permit a person to get through without rolling over the cots. There were also in the boat Mr. Welbon's cook who was returning to his home in Seoul, and two boatmen (by courtesy) who knew as little as possible about running a boat. Their method of propelling it was to stand one at the prow and one at the stern, and let the stream do the work. Incidentally they played with long poles, but their main use of these was to keep the boat from getting in the swiftest part of the current. In this they were remarkably successful until it became probable that we would miss our train, and as that meant practically a loss of 24 hours, Mr. Welbon threatened to dock their wages 5 yen. They did manage to go quite a bit faster than the current at times.

The scenery was beautiful all the way down in spots. Generally at these spots there would be a tile-roofed building which had been used as a school or play house in the old days, or even at present. Several large [Buddhist] temples were passed the first part of the trip. We never went many miles without passing right by the foot of a mountain, and the steepest of these always had a good growth of trees. There were several remarkably good echoes on the way and I demonstrated to my heart's content. Mr. Welbon said the Koreans were generally afraid of echoes, but our men got used to them soon.

The first night we slept in the boat, as we went till after dark and could not find a place to stay. I had just my head under the roof of the cabin as I slept in my canvas bed-bag and the rain would not hurt me. This roof leaked considerably, but I think we got through the trip with one dry spot in the boat about an inch square. The second night we went up to one of the little pleasure houses on the riverbank and spent a very comfortable night. The Koreans told us there were no mosquitoes there, but before the night was over I felt like agreeing with the Psalmist in calling for punishment on the wicked. They were so reeking with tobacco that no self-respecting mosquito would bite them - but fortunately it turned so cold that both Koreans and mosquitoes had to leave.

There had been such a fog in the night that all our matches were wet in the morning, so we could have no breakfast. Later, however, a boy on the bank hailed us and wanted a ride, so we told him to bring matches, which he did. Soon after our Jonah came aboard the wind, which had been blowing hard, came on still harder, and the river turned so that we had to go right in its teeth. The foolish boatman in the prow, instead of keeping in the lee of the cliff, turned the boat across to the other side, but the wind spun him around 'til he was actually headed up stream. It took us an hour to go one li here, and there were only about 4 hours left, with 30 li to go. Dr. Fletcher got busy at this point and cut notches in the side of the boat for the use of oars. We had none of these, but there were several wide boards aboard, which answered the purpose. The boatman protested vigorously against having his boat cut, but we gave him a little dose of his own medicine, as he had been pretending all along not to understand any of Mr. Welbon's directions. As soon as the fellow saw how much more rapidly we proceeded with the oars, he was very well satisfied. Suffice it to say that we did make the train in time. After getting on the train, we discovered that for 5 days we were living in Japan.

Changing the subject, Kim was preaching last Sunday on the text, "Behold what manner of

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love the Father hath bestowed on us". His first illustration was of a small boy leading a large ox, not because his strength was greater, but because God had given us dominion over the creatures. Then he said we might envy the birds because they could fly, but again we remember that they can not feed themselves with hands, but have to peck with their bill, (going through the appropriate motion). The climax of his series of illustrations came when he tried to clean out his ear with his thumb, which of course did not work. Then he took his little finger, which had the customary long nail, and showed us how beautifully that worked. It is a good thing Kim does not suffer from chronic catarrh.

Today while out on the hill I ran across a Korean superstition. I found two long sticks there which would make excellent fire wood, and was surprised that they had not been carried to town, as they had peeled the grass off for that purpose, but my teacher said the Koreans believed that if they took such sticks home, their children would be taken sick. I remarked that as I had no children it would be safe for me to use them.

While I am in the business, I might as well write again and tell of my trip up from Taiku.

Yours sincerely,

J.Y. Crothers

Andong, Korea

October 11, 1910

John Y. Crothers

Dear Friends:-

Since it is impossible to cover the last month in one letter, I shall write two or more which may be read at different times, so as not to weary you.

From Seoul I went to Syen Chun to the meeting of Presbytery. As all the business of this body is conducted in Korean, I understood really only a small portion of it, but learned many new words, and had the older missionaries tell me what was going on. There was fear before hand that the Presbytery might be intoxicated with a sense of its power, and do many rash things, but it turned out to be (mainly) a groundless fear. In the line of union with the Methodists, we changed the names of our catechumens and those who have not yet become catechumens to agree with their [Methodist] names. The Presbyterial committee of Kyung Sang Province was divided into North and South Kyung Sang, so that Taiku and Andong together now, form one committee. In a couple of years at least, these committees will become full-fledged Presbyteries, and we shall have a Synod above this. Next year Presbytery will meet in Taiku, much to the delight of the people in this section. To show you how anxious they are to see a meeting of Presbytery, two men walked from Moon Kyung [?], in the northwest corner of Andong territory, clear to Syen Chun to see it, though they were not elders. The distance one way is over 500 English miles.

The last two years Presbytery has sent missionaries out beyond the territory of Korea, but this year they sent one to Ham Kyung Province in the where the Canadian Presbyterians are working. Of the 27 men who graduated from Theological Seminary this year, 16 were ordained, inasmuch as they had calls. 9 more were licensed to preach and I do not know what became of the other 2. One man in Chulla province who had gone off to establish an independent church last year, saying the church of the missionaries was too spiritual, and he was going to mingle the temporal in it, was expelled from the ministry. That was one occasion when the emotional nature of the Korean came to the front. There was a good deal of weeping without any apparent effort to control it.

The greatest explosion of emotion was in connection with the 1,000,000 [souls movement]. Pastor Kil made an impassioned speech, and the Koreans spoiled the effect of it to me by wild applause at the climax of his description of the sufferings of Christ on the cross. In the prayer after this there were loud wailings. The Koreans seem to agree with the theologian who thought he had accomplished great things when he had got his audience to weep. However, in this case, the end of the matter is not yet. All during this month in Seoul, there is an evangelistic campaign in which men from all over the country are helping, and after this is over, campaigns will be started in all the large centers of the country, and from there they will go to the centers of each circuit, and then on to each individual church. At each larger meeting men are to be in attendance from the smaller centers, and at the smaller centers there will be helpers who have been in the larger campaigns. During the week beginning October 20 [?], there are to be sunrise prayer meetings in all the churches of the country for special blessing.

One thing about the meeting long to be remembered was the singing of Mr. of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. It was far better than any I had heard since coming to Korea, or ever expected to hear for 7 years to come. It was a great pleasure to have the other music on the trip, especially the pianos [?], as we do not have any yet at Andong. They will come after we

have our permanent houses.

I had expected to stop off at Chai Ryung on the way home but as there was but one family there, and they had a sick boy, I did not. One Sunday on the way home I spent in Seoul and went to Dr. Underwood's church. It does not look like a Korean church at all, except that there are no pews. Mr. Bruen did the preaching and I played the organ. Dr. Underwood was still laid up, as he was all during Annual Meeting, with a broken knee. The knee cap was broken while he was many miles from a doctor and still farther from a hospital. He had to be brought to Seoul and Dr. Avison had to cut his knee open. The long delay makes recovery very slow.

A matter which did not come up openly before Presbytery, was an article which came out recently in the church paper about "Women's Education". It was an article under that title but which was really a tirade against the foreigners - not the Japanese, but the Americans. The editor has not liked foreign supervision of the paper, but since he cannot be trusted to edit it properly, there must be more strict supervision than in the past. The plant of the paper was moved to Pyeng Yang. In giving you some of the things as they are, and not covering up every unpleasant or discouraging feature of the work, I am following the advice of Wm. R. Ellis in his book, "Men and Missions". And if any of you men (or women, either) have not read that book, you would better do so. It is great.

Yours sincerely,

John Y. Crothers

Andong, Korea

October 11, 1910

John Y. Crothers

Dear Friends:-

When I left for Annual Meeting I told my boy to look up a mule, as I wanted to buy one. Accordingly he brought round a man with a strong mule, for which he asked 70 yen. As Kerr had had to pay 90 yen in Chai Ryung I thought 60 yen would not be far wrong for this one. However, the men did not believe that I meant what I said, for I told them to bring the mule Monday morning at 7, and I would pay them. Saturday they told my boy they would not come, so he brought another man with a smaller mule for which he asked 45 yen. I offered 35, and after considerable dickering, he agreed.

Everything went beautifully till we were a mile or so out of Taiku [on the way home], when a Jap came along at a furious rate on a bicycle. The mule was so scared that he plunged around and finally broke away from my boy, threw off the loads, and went off up the road for dear life. I picked things up and waited patiently for the return of the boy with the mule. It did not take long, but then neither of us knew how to put on the load again. Fortunately, a man came along who helped us.

A short distance farther on we came to the river which I waded, for the load was too awkward to ride, and the mule too excited. Just beyond this place, the road goes along a high place above a tributary to the river, and here the mule, who may have been possessed of a demon, tried to emulate the swine. He saw it would take a pretty big jump, however, so did not. But at the bottom of the hill the load, which had not been put on well, slid so far forward it scared him, and away he went again, leaving his loads behind him. I gathered together the fragments and wondered how long this wait would be. It did not seem so long because I tried preaching to a farmer near by. Just before my boy returned there came along a mapoo [mule driver] who was taking another load of mine to Andong, so we let him have charge of the mule, and got along very well the rest of the day.

That night the inn was full, and the host said he could not turn out a room full of men just for my boy and mapoo, for as I did not eat Korean food, there would be no charge for me. That suited me very well, for I did not want to go in the house, but preferred to sleep on the porch. As the night was quite cool, it was a great wonder to the Koreans how I was not cold.

Next morning the mule threw off the loads once just after he had been loaded. Then an hour after we had gotten on the road, two Japs came along walking, and the mule was so frightened at them that he crowded the horse, and he threw off his load, which consisted of my stove, a box containing supplies for Dr. Johnson and clothes of mine sent to Taiku by mistake with Dr. Fletcher's things, and stove pipe for Mr. Welbon. We had not fairly gotten started before the mule again ran off, but this time the mapoo held him, so he did nothing worse than fall on the food box and smash it. This was his last bad caper before reaching here [Andong].

Just out of Koon Eui Up [district] three school boys caught up with us and I engaged them in conversation and had my boy preach to them. The oldest had the idea that the first thing Christians prayed for was the restoration of the Kingdom. When we parted I asked him if by this he meant that the Japs should be made to get out, and he said "Yes". I told him that was not the meaning of Christianity, and if a person really believed on Christ, he would desire that Japanese and men of every nation should also believe, and would with a loving mind, work and pray to

that end. He said he intended to believe.

When ferrying across the river here, one fellow in the boat said he had decided to believe last summer when we were preaching through the city. I asked him what belief meant, and what one obtained by it. He did not know exactly, but thought it had something to do with making the Japs get out, so I tried to make the idea get out again. This fellow wanted to know if he could go to America, and also wanted me to lend him some money to start up in business as a merchant. Needless to say, I refused, but told him to go to work. When I told my teacher about this case he said we did a poor job of preaching last summer.

I walked all the way from Taiku this trip, and was not particularly tired at its close. The weather was perfect. Each noon I stretched out on my cot for an hour or so. One evening we got into a town rather early, but as it was 30 li to the next inn, we could not go on, so I had a bath by the river, but it was too cold to be pleasant. Next morning when I waded across, the air was so cold the water seemed warm.

The villages look particularly picturesque this time of year, as nearly every house has red peppers on the roof, and a few large gourds, while the leaves are not all off the trees. The hills are already brown, and the rice harvest has just begun. Persimmons are ripe, and look fine as well as taste fine. At one village where we stopped, they sold 50 for a cent!

The local church is erecting a building in which about 400 can be seated by crowding a little. I took a picture of the west end of town yesterday morning which shows the church and our temporary quarters well. Up to the present they have raised 92 yen, which leaves 100 yen yet to be raised.

Yours sincerely,

John Y. Crothers

Seoul, Korea

October 14, 1910

John F. Genso

To the dear friends in the homeland:-

Here we are well started into another year of work. We spent the summer on a mountain about ten miles from Seoul and our only neighbors for several miles were some Buddhist priests. Most of the time was occupied cramming for "Exams", which were held in September, also in climbing to lofty heights. We had a small bungalow which overlooked the Yellow Sea and the sunsets were indescribable.

We came back to Seoul the last week in August to get ready for Annual Meeting, and hustle we did. You can imagine what it meant when I tell you we had thirteen regular guests and four and five additional ones for meals and this kept up for ten days. Annual Meeting is mainly taken up with planning future work and the necessary regular routine of business. Everyone seemed to have a fine time and it means a great deal for our members who live out in the country stations to come together.

Immediately after Annual Meeting Dr. W.W. White of the New York Bible School gave a week of Bible studies on Jeremiah and Romans and you know how very interesting he is. It is great that we have these visitors from Europe and America to stimulate and give us new thoughts. Chapman and Alexander were so helpful. Next month or in the near future Drs. Goucher and A.T. Pierson also Josiah Strong are coming.

Of course you all know that now we are part of the Japanese Empire and it was accomplished in a way that very few nations could do. The new Governor General, who is also Minister of War in Tokyo, came over and had the Koreans scared to death. The whole country was spied upon and daily many Koreans were arrested so that they could be questioned. Just when he had them all frightened he said "Annexation". You know Koreans have to talk things over many times and there has to be a lot of smoke before they will act, therefore, at this time there was no bloodshed.

A number of amusing incidents happened. We had thousands of Mark's Gospel printed, so the Japanese had a member of the British and Foreign Bible Society up to question him about sending over the country incendiary literature. What he sent was the above gospels. Our watchword this year is a "Million Souls", so they are wondering if we are raising an army against the government. The other day in Dr. Gale's church a man while praying, called upon God, "Help us, help us", he said, and as all our meetings are spied upon, the next day this man was arrested and questioned why he prayed for help.

Just now we are in the midst of a great evangelistic campaign. At first, plans were made to carry on this campaign only in Seoul, but the plans have been enlarged and it now has become a national campaign. During the month of October, meetings are held every night in all churches in Seoul. Bands of workers from city and country are doing personal work and helping to gather audiences for the large night meetings. The city is districted and every home will be visited by workers.

During the first week, hundreds of people decided for Christ and we think the revival will equal that one of the North several years ago.

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October 24th to October 30th will be a National Week of Prayer and on October 30th, campaigns will begin in all Mission Stations. Workers who have been in the Seoul campaign are to return to their districts and spread the revival. Leaders from all country districts will attend these meetings in the Stations and go back to their districts and groups to begin a campaign, so that the whole nation may be reached.

This is a great day of opportunity and the Koreans were never so willing to go to great pains and sacrifices to bring salvation to their fellow countrymen.

We thank you so much for your support and hope that you will pray that the workers here will be guided constantly by the Holy Spirit and pray especially for the new converts that they may grow in the knowledge of your King and my King and of your God and my God.

Faithfully yours,

John F. Genso

My Dear Dr. Brown:

No doubt but you have had many reports of Annual Meeting and perhaps a member of the Medical Committee has already written giving you its version of the startling change in Andong's personnel. It was the only question up before the Committee that needs explanation. After we had been in session three or four days, a member of Taiku Station asked the Committee if it would not recommend to the Evangelistic Committee that Dr. Johnson be given evangelistic work. This brought out the whole situation - and that was that the Doctor's strength was not enough to run the Hospital and the Station thought that he would do fine work in the other field of labor. Dr. Johnson thought that he could care for the medical part of the Hospital work but he could not do any surgical work. A large Hospital like the Taiku plant cannot be run on such a plan, so we recommended that the Doctor be given the evangelistic work and that special effort be made to get a doctor out from America as soon as possible. Up to the last night this seemed the only solution. That evening, however, Dr. Fletcher offered to go. In point of argument [he] said he thought it his duty to go to the big institution where he could begin work at once. With his wish before us the Mission voted that he be transferred to Taiku. After Annual Meeting my station allowed me two or three weeks to go either on an itinerating trip with Mr. McFarland or to visit the new Station of Andong. I chose the Andong trip and I had the pleasure of calling on the young people at Chongju on the way down, and Taiku on the way out. I had not had that pleasure before and it did me good to see others in their homes and get a glimpse of their work. I was at Chongju from Saturday afternoon until Tuesday morning. The new houses are fine, the best in the Mission, and everything is in good shape. The work has suffered while building operations were going on, but the Church is growing and I heard the best singing I have heard in Korea. The two cornets keep the singing up to time. I preached and visited the Sunday School and saw all the Church leaders. Had such a good time that I wanted to stay a week. Then, too, the Millers' grapes were ripe and going to waste, and although I did my best, still hardly made an impression on them.

300 li over a decidedly stand-on-end country brought me limping into Andong Friday, September 23rd. Mr. Welbon had been home only two days, so that Mrs. Welbon had not heard much that had happened at Annual Meeting. She had been alone with the children 3 weeks and was hungry for news. I spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday visiting and seeing all that there was to see. Mr. Welbon, Mr. Crothers and Dr. Fletcher are all very quiet men so that I felt that I must talk some. Mr. Renich is somewhat of a talker, I am glad to say, and I hope he keeps them well stirred up.

The houses, the new site and the fine start for a strong Church speak well for Mr. Welbon's ability. The site is not very prepossessing at first sight, being three rather steep hills, but since the hills are composed of decomposed granite and sand, the process of leveling will not be very expensive and the result will be a healthy site at the edge of the city, just off the Seoul and Chongju roads. Dr. Johnson came in on Monday in a foreign chair with 4 chairmen. He looked and acted very tired and it seemed too bad to leave him there with the care of the Welbon's children and the constant calls for help from the Koreans. I felt that it would be only for a little while, so was not surprised when a letter to the Executive Committee was received by Mr. Hunt asking for help. Henry Welbon had been ill and the Doctor was not well enough to care for him as a man in health could have done. Our Station advised the immediate return of Dr. Fletcher [to Andong] and his remaining there until a doctor could be procured from America.

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As the situation now is, four new physicians are needed: one for Andong, one for Kang Kai, to take Dr. Mills' place so he can go to Seoul and take up work in connection with the Medical College. One to fill vacancies caused by the regular furloughs of Station physicians (next year Chai Ryung, Dr. Wells, etc.) One to take Dr. Sharrocks' place who has been transferred to Educational work. This is quite a long list but each one is needed. A word about the work here in Chai Ryung. In preparation for the Evangelistic Campaign which begins next Sunday, sunrise prayer meetings are being held. At 5:30 both yesterday and this morning over 300 came and prayed without intermission until 6 o'clock. We are expecting great blessings. Mr. Swallen and two Koreans will be here from abroad and after 10 days here the meetings will be transferred to the county seats and carried on for a like period. If the results meet our hopes the same plan will be passed on until the smallest group is visited. I am to write the quarterly letter so will not write more now, but at the end of our winter class give you an account of the work. It is a great pleasure to be here and see the great work going on. With best wishes to Mrs. Brown and yourself,

I am yours sincerely,

Harry C. Whiting

Andong, Korea

October 25, 1910

Sadie N. Welbon

Dear Dr. Brown:-

I am sure you are interested in all that concerns An Dong but we are all kept so very busy these days that we do not write you as often as we would like.

Someone has already written you of Dr. Fletcher's severe attack of malarial fever in August beginning with symptoms of typhoid in such an alarming form that we sent for Dr. Purviance, Miss McKensie and Mr. Kagin coming with him.

Two weeks later, Dr. Fletcher was able to leave with Mr. Crothers and Mr. Welbon for Annual Meeting in Seoul. I felt it was impossible to take the long trip with four children and so we remained here alone.

You can perhaps imagine the shock, for it was more than a surprise to me when the word came that Taiku station had removed our physician from us. However, the plan was understood that Dr. Fletcher would remain in An Dong until a new physician could be sent to us from the Board, so that we were altogether unprepared for the situation as it now stands. Mr. Welbon found when he reached Taiku, returning from Annual Meeting, that Dr. Johnson was planning to come up instead of Dr. Fletcher, and also as soon as it was certain that Dr. Johnson was leaving Taiku, Mrs. Bruen, who was in Dr. Scranton's sanatorium in Seoul, returned to her house in Taiku.

The children and I were alone over three weeks. Shortly after Mr. Welbon returned we had a three days' visit from Dr. Whiting, which we enjoyed very much. We wish the Board had more men like him waiting to be sent out and that one of them might be sent to An Dong.

Dr. Johnson arrived September 16th, being carried in a four-man chair. As he did not care to board with us or with Mr. Crothers, he moved to the other end of town over a mile away and lives in the same building where our Korean services are held. We did not know how much broken down he was before he came here, for Taiku station had said nothing to us about his condition except that he was not able to take surgical work. Mr. Welbon asked him to take charge of Wednesday night prayer-meeting but word came that he was in bed and was unable to do so. Later Mr. Welbon asked Dr. Johnson if he could not visit some nearby groups but he replied that he was taking the "rest cure" and intended to remain in bed six weeks if necessary. Nothing more was said till Mr. Crothers returned from Presbytery and Henry and the baby were both taken sick with dysentery. Their attacks were light ones but we realized then how serious doctor's condition was and that we were really a station without a physician. Doctor got out of bed every day and came up to see the children and we do not complain of the care he gave them but we do feel that he is in no condition to work. Since we have brought the matter up before the Executive Committee, Dr. Johnson is out of bed and is now seeing Korean patients. If any serious illness comes up we will call at once for an outside physician, for in his present state of health we do not consider Dr. Johnson able to have charge of a case.

The removal of Dr. Fletcher has crippled us considerably here in An Dong. He seemed very happy here and took a great interest in the evangelistic work, going out daily preaching and visiting.

10/25/1910 - p.2 S.N.W.

There is a great work here for the new physician - a large field as yet untouched and sickness and suffering on every side. We hope the man who comes will be as much in love with An Dong and its people as we are - and that he will be brave enough to face the hardships of opening a new station. The only real hardship we find is the slowness with which things move. House building and site buying try one's patience exceedingly. He must be prepared for that. You can assure him of our heartiest sympathy and interest and tell him that a most cordial welcome awaits him here. Our prayers are daily with you and the appointment you shall make for An Dong station.

Mr. Crothers is out on a country trip. He boards with us while in town. Mr. Welbon is out for three days. He went 80 li up the river to look at some lumber for the new house. Ground was broken on the new site yesterday and 25 men are at work today grading. Mr. Gamble [of *Proctor and Gamble*] will be glad to know this, for he is anxious for us to get in the new house, but things are going very slowly and we will probably be here two years in our temporary quarters. Since Annual Meeting, Mr. Welbon has been more than busy building the church and getting ready the temporary quarters for Mr. and Mrs. Renick and Mr. Crothers and the new physician. We hold the first meeting next Sunday in the new church. It will seat 450. The Koreans, of course, are paying for it, themselves. They are not able to floor it this winter but will do so later. They will sit on mats on the earthen floor and have stoves for heating.

We expect to have the house near enough finished so that Mr. & Mrs. Renick can come up from Taiku November 12th. They will then be here for the opening of the special revival meetings November 17th.

Since leaving Taiku the last of May I have seen but one woman of my color and the coming of Mrs. Renick is looked forward to by myself & the children with much delight.

Please do not forget our physician.

With sincerest regards to Mrs. Brown and yourself, I am

Sincerely yours,

Sadie N. Welbon

Mrs. A.G. Welbon
An Dong
North Kyung Sang Province,
Korea

Andong, Korea

November 1, 1910

John Y. Crothers

Dear Friends:-

The latter half of October I spent in the country getting acquainted with the territory and people, carrying word of the coming meetings and holding a few examinations. The helper was with me at only four churches and there we received 26 catechumens out of 37 examined. I held examinations for baptism at two other churches where the catechumens had been established a year and a half ago, and baptized 4 out of 11 examined. None of the eleven had missed more than a dozen meetings in this time, or if they had been unable to come to church, had read their Bible and prayed at home.

At the first church I found that one of the independent missionaries with whom we are blessed (?) had been to several of our churches and had informed them that our Mission had joined forces with him, and that he was to visit our churches hereafter! He also told the people that in England there was a rich lady who had made money by the manufacture of clothes, who was very old and had promised to leave all her money to support native preachers in Korea. There were to be 3,000 of them, and none were to come from our church, as our preachers were no good. So his story failed to hang together. This is the same church which I found in June teaching that where people believe in Jesus, there is no persecution.

The leader of the next group visited, has an older brother who is not a believer, and who is continually offering him money if he will give up believing. Both need your prayers. A boy in this group who has been a catechumen for a long time, has had an unusual history. His father had a long illness, and became so poor that he sold his two daughters into slavery. When this boy had become a Christian, he sold everything he had, and redeemed his sisters from slavery and saw that they were married.

At the third group there was a very ordinary looking Korean who was said to be a very fine Chinese scholar. No scholar who had ever debated with him was ever able to get the best of him. Years ago he and his son, feeling that there was something wrong with this world, built a house on top of the mountain and sacrificed there to "The Unknown God". Later he bought a Book and through reading it became a Christian. Here I met another man who had bought a book from a colporteur 10 years ago, and without hearing any preaching in the meantime, had become a Christian last year.

Another group way back in the mountains had never seen a mōksa [pastor] till I came, and had had but one visit from a helper. They have been keeping the Sabbath in the fear and love of God, however. Informing us that they had a question to ask, they said that since they had become Christians, they would not turn the water on their rice fields on the Lord's Day, but their unbelieving neighbors, in spite of their commands to the contrary, had turned the water on the fields of the believers, and were now demanding pay. They wanted to know from us whether to pay or not.

On this trip I walked 215 miles, saw three groups which had never seen a mōksa before, saw three church buildings under construction, the largest being 10 x 24 ft., visiting 12 groups in all. Another group was putting an addition on which would increase its seating capacity by one-half. I saw three new county seats, or rather, three very old ones, which I had not seen before. At one of these I was unable to buy even a Japanese lantern.

11/01/10 - p.2 J.Y.C.

Of things not brought from the U.S., I had chickens, eggs (some really as large as American hens lay), fresh fish from the ocean, potatoes, pears, persimmons, chestnuts, Korean dates and perhaps something else to eat. Oh! yes, I had rice each morning fixed a way the Koreans know how to fix it, but not their favorite way.

There is some beautiful scenery on the trip, at least beautiful in the fall when the rice is golden, the buckwheat red, and the leaves every color. My teacher informed me that a red wind blew in the fall, which made the leaves turn red. He admitted that he had never seen it. The grandest view is from a mountain pass just west of Chung Ha, from which a wide stretch of the sea can be seen. In these mountains there used to be tigers, and one man told me there were still a few, but they were of no consequence. We saw a tiger trap which had been sprung. Two miles from one church a man had poisoned a leopard which had killed a calf of his a few days before we arrived. We saw some good badger skins at one church, but did not price them.

On our return to Andong we found the new church so nearly completed that services were held in it last Sunday. Many sightseers were out, some to see the church, and some to see Mrs. Welbon. The church is "L" shaped, each branch 16 x 24 feet. At the extreme end of each branch, rooms 8 x 16 feet are fitted with Korean fire places so people can sleep there when we have Bible classes of several days' length. At the dedication service your humble servant was called on unexpectedly to say a few words, which he did, using John 13:25 as a text.

Yours sincerely,

John Y. Crothers

On board the steamer *S.S. Korea*

Thurs., Nov. 10, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Mother: (written to Mrs. Charles H. Fish)

We made the steamer very nicely, Dr. Davis very kindly staying with us all the way and on the hill rising high above every one else, waving us a farewell and shouting out "Good bye, Jamie". Miss Elliott was also there and so Jamie was quite pleased to see the friends on the dock as we moved off.

We are now well under way and have our sea legs on - and all but Kim-Si are quite well. We did not forget many things, the battery wires and the vaseline apparently being all.

There are two or three things I would have mentioned had they occurred to me again. One is to give you the address for the two cards of photographs which Mrs. Taylor was to prepare for mailing. One goes to:

Mrs. M.J. Moffett (his own mother)
Madison, Indiana

and one to:

Miss Louise H. Strang
364 East 7 Street
Riverside, Calif.

Howard's [S.A.M.'s brother, Howard Moffett, a stock broker] letter & parcel will doubtless explain themselves and you will understand his bill for premium and accrued interest on the new lot of bonds sent you amounting to the full face value of \$2200⁰⁰, just as you paid premiums and accrued interest on those sent you before.

Please remind Father [Chas. H. Fish] that he had the Theological Seminary tax receipt which he was to give or send to Mr. Layton, and please find out if he has paid the taxes due this month before the 28th.

Any mail for us will have to be forwarded with amount of foreign postage - so can be enclosed in letters from you.

We have had two editions of the "Aerogram" giving us wireless messages about the election results and so we know that California went all right even though New York and some other states did not.

Dinner bell has just rung so with a loving message to all the household -

Affectionately, your son,

Samuel A. Moffett

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Nearing Honolulu
S.S. Pacific Mail

November 12, 1910

Samuel A. Moffett

Dear Dr. Brown:

Just a few lines to let you know that we are on our way back to Korea - that I received the copy of your letter to Dr. Irvin, which I trust marks the close of a most painful experience and opens the way for a much better work in South Korea.

In accordance with a telegraphic message through Rev. Ernest F. Hall from the Board rooms, I have written to Mrs. McCormick - the subject of my letter being the theological seminary and its needs.

I have also written again to Mr. Lyman Stewart, writing as requested by Dr. White, and also putting before him the need for Bible Institutes - in the hope that the funds he had intended giving for new missionaries and residences may be given now to the Bible Institutes, so greatly needed and so clearly meeting his views as to [the] character of the work which he approves.

I could wish that even yet, notwithstanding his withdrawal of his offer, the Board might find two or more men who meet his conditions and give him another chance to send them to Korea. To do so would, I believe, be a wise move toward retaining his interest and lead to his giving more largely for the work in Korea. I regret to see men of his views alienated from the support of the Board because of misconceptions they hold as to the work, policy, attitude, etc. of our Board, and believe we can hold them by putting before them opportunities to support such work of our Board as does meet their approval. They will not support certain phases of the work but are quite ready to support such phases of it as do meet their approval if these are placed before them.

Miss Brownlee, on her way to Korea, is on board with us and we will see her safely through. There are also 4 Methodist ladies for Korea on board. The Methodists are meeting the need for women in Korea far better than we are and our work is now greatly suffering along that line. Six more single women, please, and we will measurably let up in our requests.

I want to express my very great gratitude to the Board for the appointment to Edinburgh Conference and its great generosity in relation to furlough connected therewith. I appreciate the privileges which are mine and trust I may be the better missionary in consequence.

With sincere appreciation of all that you personally have done for me and for your friendship.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel A. Moffett

P.S. We expect to reach Pyengyang about December 4th.

(from microfilm reel #282, Vol. 240, letter #130)

San Rafael, California

November 28, 1910

Charles H. Fish
(Father of Alice Fish Moffett)

My darling precious daughter,

Mother has prepared writing material and says I must write you a letter and must do it now and send it by the next steamer. I can remember when letter writing was easy and I thought it no task to sit down and fill a whole hour at a time but times have changed and my head and hands are out of tune for letter writing.

You cannot imagine what a change has come over this ranch house by your departure with those boys. It seems to be another world. I had no idea I should miss those dear little roustabouts as I do. The home is here but the dear little roustabouts which kept it humming are far away and the old folks have no music to keep them stirred up. I keep up my journeying to the city to and fro but there is nothing doing in the stocks business and it cannot last much longer. The fact is the *Comstock Load* is a thing of the past and to all appearance should be closed up, living as they do by assessments and producing very little ore in proportion to the cost of labor. It is almost impossible for a man to work 2000 feet from the surface where the water is boiling hot and at times it is impossible to keep a light burning in foul air. I have been through the mill myself in that, mining lead 50 years ago and [have] often been obliged to leave the mine when an unfavourable wind would extinguish the lights and drive us out of the tunnel. That would rarely happen and never in the day time. I am not getting rich in the mining business. Some of my companies have dropped out and others reduced my pay so that I am getting a bare living out of my occupation and not enough to support the family. It was a very sensible thing to do, when I had a salary which would allow me to lay up for a rainy day that I put a few thousand dollars in the custody of my frugal wife and daughter. The little I am getting now does not pay expenses of living, taxes, etc. and the bank *a/c* comes in handy. Mother is very careful and I nurse the \$150 I get at present, so with the rents, we get enough to eat. You must not think from my letter [that] we do nothing but eat to live and live to eat. I am thankful that at my age I can do anything in the breadwinning line. I am happier when busy than I would be sitting about in the sunshine or shadow and doing nothing.

It is bed time and I must close up this rigmarole. I don't know any San Rafael news that would interest you. In fact, I hear none of the gossip. I get up in the morning and do my chores - feed the chickens, bring in the wood, eat the dish of beaten egg & run for my car at 8 o'clock. [I] come home at a little before 5 p.m. and do my chores, get slippers, spend my evening at home and retire.

It is bed time now and I will close and retire. Mother sits by me reading and it is time she should go to rest which she will not do probably until I am ready. Goodbye, my darling precious daughter. Give a bushel of love to your precious husband and those darling children. You cannot imagine the change from a house fired up with children, left to the charge of old people. The Lord bless you, my dear ones. "We shall meet beyond the river bye & bye and the darkness will be over bye & bye."

Mother has gone to bed - tired [of] waiting for me to finish. The Lord bless you & keep you & yours to the end of a long & useful life. With kisses & wishes of blessing for you & the boys & Papa - I am lovingly your father,

C.H. Fish

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Dear Dr. Brown,

I shall take this first opportunity to give you a brief account of the Campaign, commonly known as the *Million Movement*. The beginning dates back to October, 1909, and much was done through the following winter and several effective campaigns were carried on during the summer, but the most effective marshaling of forces under a systematic scheme began at the time of the meeting of Presbytery, September 19, 1910, and was carried out during October and November. Having had a good deal to do with the planning, and bearing most of the burdens of corresponding for the Campaign besides taking part right along in the active evangelistic work, myself, I had to cut off everything else and stick close to my task.

I doubt whether there ever was such a campaign undertaken before. The *Million Movement* stirred the Church greatly. Pastor Kil of Pyeng Yang and Elder Han were greatly moved with the idea that a very special campaign should be undertaken throughout Korea. Dr. Underwood had conceived a gigantic scheme for Seoul, and was successful in securing considerable money from America for the purpose. Some of the Koreans imagined there was money enough to send out an unlimited number of Korean evangelists on foreign pay, and it was not easy to disabuse them of this idea. Dr. Underwood having met with a serious accident which laid him up for the entire autumn, the Seoul scheme was greatly curtailed, thus leaving some money for the general work. At the Presbytery the Koreans were stirred to a high pitch. An evangelistic committee was appointed, the majority of this committee living at Pyeng Yang were made an executive committee to plan the Campaign, an outline of which I think I sent you. It attempted to cover the whole of Korea, practically, during November and part of December. First in Seoul during October, next in every station, then at two or three chief centres in every circuit or at the county seats, then lastly at every church. The Korean Christians did splendidly, and the result is gratifying, though we are not able to give statistics. We call this the "Million Campaign", though we are not proposing to count heads up to a million. The Lord will look after the count.

In this campaign we have tried to hold ourselves to our commission, and aimed to reach every home and every man and woman with a clear statement of God's offer of salvation. Tracts were used freely, our committee for the Presbytery immediately ordered 1,000,000 tracts in different colors, ten kinds, which were sent to the different stations. How many more were ordered afterwards I cannot say. The Methodist missions North and South joined in the same plan, so the whole field was practically covered. Large posters with John 8:16 printed in large red type were posted throughout the country, and in the city, illuminated texts were used at night, hung out in front of the Christians' shops and dwellings. Sometimes streamers were stretched across the street with Scripture texts on them.

As in Seoul, in station campaigns, which began October 30th, most of the helpers and strong leaders from the country gathered to assist. This greatly strengthened the forces in these centers. Every house was visited, most of them several times.

The Campaign in general was marked with a happy, jubilant spirit, strong faith, much singing and praying, not much crying as a rule, though at times in some places the meetings were marked with fervor. At one meeting in Ham Heung, the whole congregation broke down in tears. It was a powerful meeting. In Kun San, in South Korea, the meetings were full of confession and intense weeping. Here, a woman who was possessed with an evil spirit, was healed. I will try and tell the story as Elder Han, who had charge of the meetings there, told me. This woman had been much given up to serving the devil. She decided to believe during the earlier part of the meetings. Later in the week in one of the meetings where there was much conviction of sin and confessions were made with strong crying, this woman suddenly became possessed, that is, she was not herself. There seemed another personality to

have possession of her. She fell down, and looking up cried out, "The Holy Spirit is coming and I must die". What more she said I do not know. She could not stand up but continued to cry out. After the congregation was dismissed, the officers of the Church and leading women brought her near the pulpit. Elder Han read the first part of the 5th chapter of Mark and prayed; or prayed and then read - I'm not sure as to the order. He then simply commanded the evil spirit in the name of Christ to go out. She or the evil spirit in her said, "I guess I will have to leave! Where shall I go"? Elder Han said, "Go out into the sea" (Kunsan is a seaport). Immediately she became quiet, natural and self-possessed, and praised God for what He had done for her. They helped her up and she went home in her right mind. This made a strong impression upon the whole church. I mention this because it is the one place characterized with much confession of sin, also because the testimony is so clear.

In Ham Heung, the Christians, while preaching, used the expression "Under the power of the devil", of the Koreans. The police got hold of it and they and Mr. [Duncan] McRae were called before the police to account for their using such an expression, remarking "that it was not true, that it was not in the Bible". The Christians said it was, so the police brought out a Bible and demanded that they show them where in the Bible it says that the Koreans are under the power of the devil. The Christians turned to Matt. 4:1-11, and preached a sermon to the police on the power of the devil. After that no objection was raised to their preaching. In the same city the police had gathered together some sixty or more loafers of the town and had locked them up. Before turning them out they called in one of the Christian speakers to give those loafers a talk. He gave them a sermon. Now I want to say it as a compliment to the Japanese, but as a strong testimony to the genuine faith of the Church, and especially the Christian workers in the Church, that though just before the Campaign began, annexation had taken place and the Christians wherever meetings were held, were watched with the greatest care, I have heard of not a single man who needed to be silenced because of what he said. They did not preach Caesar, but Christ.

I hear from South Korea where the churches are not so large as here about Pyeng Yang, that the churches are overrun, the Christians stand outside to make room for the new believers. In one place a heathen school of sixty boys all came and decided to believe. They came every night. They had a strong Christian for a teacher, and this was the result of his work.

In the Seoul campaign 5000 are said to have confessed faith in the meetings, and in Pyeng Yang, about 2000, and something over 600 children were gathered in off the street. These do not all, nor seemingly very many, continue to come to the meetings, but the Church is organizing for an effective continuation of the work which has been well begun. Their names are all apportioned out to different Christian workers to look after, and instruct, and lead out into the fuller light of the faith, so that what has been done is but the first step in a long march of aggressive effort to take Korea for Christ. By His Grace, and the power of the Holy Spirit we can, and God willing, we will do it.

Yours in Christ

W.L. Swallen

Andong, Korea

December 19, 1910

Edward A. Renich

Rev. A.J. Brown
Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Dear Dr. Brown:-

Andong station has appointed me to write its monthly November letter to you. As it is the first letter to you from either Mrs. Renich or myself since our appointment, I will include a portion concerning ourselves.

We arrived at Fusan the morning of September 3rd and that night reached Seoul, just in time for the Annual Meeting which opened on the 4th. This gave us the opportunity, not only to become acquainted with all of our Presbyterian missionaries, but also, to learn much concerning the work as a whole, in the reports which were read and in the general method of conducting business. I was very sorry not to be able to be at the Conference in New York. How much I lost I do not know. But now I believe I should have missed even more if I had missed Annual Meeting.

From Seoul we went to Syen Chun to the Korean Presbytery. Part of the time we spent with a teacher in language study and part attending meetings. As everything was in Korean, I did not get much from the last. But when I met two ordinary Christians from an out of the way village of this Andong district who had walked all of the way, 1300 li, about 430 miles, a 17-day's journey - they had gone without dinners to save money just to be at that meeting - men who had no official connection with it, whatever, and could only sit and listen, I felt, as it were, God's special welcome to this field and was glad that we had been so appointed.

From Syen Chun we came back south to Taiku, stopping at Pyeng Yang over Sunday and at Seoul for a day. We reached Taiku September 29th. Immediately I went to work on the language with a Korean teacher and with Rev. W.C. Erdman, at whose house we boarded, giving general oversight. Mrs. Renich studied as much as she was able. She is to be confined in February and did not feel able to do much studying as well as attend to other things which had to be done. Since coming here, however, she has felt very much better and is now studying regularly.

We arrived here at Andong the evening of November 11th. Mr. Welbon had our quarters all ready for us. It is the rear but highest and brightest part of the same Korean building in which Rev. Mr. Crothers has part of the front. There are four rooms, study included, and while we are somewhat limited, and will be glad when the permanent houses are built, yet for the present and until then, I believe we will be quite comfortable. Certainly, though, we are glad to be here and to have a part in the opening up of this new station. We feel that we have been especially blessed in being sent here, rather than to some older station where there could not be quite the freshness and joy of new work which we have here now.

The principal event here during November was the 8 days of special services, November 13th - 20th, inclusive. Pastor Kil [Sun-Ju] of Pyeng Yang, led. There were 98 decisions recorded. This is more than there were Christians all told, before. At nearly every meeting the church was crowded. So much so that Sunday morning they asked all the Christians of Andong city church to rise, and when they had done so, they informed them that as they were hosts, they should go outside. In the evening the leaders and deacons from country places were asked to rise. 22 or more did so, and then they were sent out. Another time those who loved the chief seats in the synagogue - the boys in front, were sent out.

The meetings here were wonderful. I was in Taiku during the meetings there. But for the number of Christians, to start with, and the size of the work otherwise, they seemed even more wonderful here.

Two men of some culture [refinement] got up one night and although Pastor Kil did his best to shut them off, insisted on publicly stating their reasons for believing. Not many women decided, though. All told, not over twenty. The church here, being new, I suppose they have not yet learned to come out.

The building where these meetings were held is the new church which was completed just the week before. It is a straw-thatched, mud-walled 16 ... structure, which will seat about 250, crowded.

This meeting here is being followed by nine similar though smaller meetings in outlying places. The local leaders who were here during this meeting are holding these with Rev. Mr. Crothers and Rev. Mr. Welbon assisting at some of them. I do not know which one, at which Mr. Crothers was present, had 28 decisions. That counts only those who came to the church and made public profession.

The other work of the station, I believe, has been about as usual. Mr. Welbon spent most of his time grading on the new site and preparing our quarters here. On the site the number of men working has run from 40 to 100. There was none of this work during the special meetings.

Mrs. Welbon has had her Bible class for women and has done some visiting. Mr. Crothers has helped in the meetings here, the one mentioned in the country, visited a few other local groups and studied language.

Dr. [Woodbridge] Johnson has received patients at the East Gate building. He states that so far he has made the charges for medicine as small as possible. This in view of the work here being new. He has tried if possible to get the actual cost of the drugs but not more. November 9 to 11 he [Dr. Johnson] traveled 110 li towards Taiku and return to meet Mrs. Renich and me and escort us on our journey here. Dr. Fletcher of Taiku had brought us the first part of the way.

I believe this is all. May God bless His work and His workers. You at home and us here.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Renich

Pyeng Yang, Korea

December 26th, 1910

Alice F. Moffett

Dear Father and Mother,

This has been a beautiful Christmas and a very full and busy one, for we have had three days this year. Saturday morning came the Korean service when all the children of the Churches down to the smallest tot who can walk, brought their little bags of rice as a gift for the poor of the Church.

Saturday afternoon we had the tree and Santa Claus for the missionary children - followed by the community dinners at which time we all gathered in two of the homes.

Then came the real Christmas, the beautiful Sabbath and in the evening our children hung up their stockings. They were well supplied with gifts and are still wild over some of the toys. Monday afternoon we had the home Christmas tree which our children always give to a few Korean children, and Jamie and Charles delighted in playing Santa Claus. I marked the box of ten pins for the boys from Grandpa and Grandma and they are so pleased with them.

The boys are out in the snow every day, just reveling in it.

I miss Louise very much. It does not seem like the same house without her. I am sorry there was a mistake about the children's photos which were intended for her. Probably her card was sent to Madison. Will it be possible for you to order another printed [one] just like that one and send it to her?

I do hope you have recovered by this time from your attack which put you in bed and that you are keeping more comfortable now.

Our hearts full of love go out to you both. Love to Inez.

Your loving daughter,

Alice

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)